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Flint Freed by Norway, Prize Crew Interned; Poland to Pay Its Interest

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 4, 1939

Germany Protests Freeing of Flint

By the Associated Press

The American freighter City of Flint monopolized the international scene today as Norway interned her German prize crew and released the vessel to her American sailors.

Germany immediately protested Norway's action.

Norway interned the German crew at Haugesund where Norwegians claimed the Nazis made an unauthorized stop. The American crew left Haugesund with the City of Flint for Bergen where they arrived early today. [Details: Page 3.]

Poland to Pay Interest to U. S. Investors

NEW YORK (AP)—Poland, although no longer in existence as a Nation, will pay American investors interest on its bonds.

The New York Stock Exchange announced it had been informed by the Polish Embassy that funds had been accumulated here prior to the invasion of the dismembered Nation to meet interest due April 15 next on Polish dollar bonds.

Byrd's Snow Cruiser Resumes Trip

PAINESVILLE, Ohio (AP)—A break in its oil line repaired, the Antarctic snow cruiser resumed at 8:55 a. m. today its slow journey toward Boston.

The mechanical monster halted here last night because of the broken line, after traveling 85 miles yesterday from Akron.

Neutral Nations to Study Technical Aspects

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Legal experts representing six small neutral Nations which last August joined in a peace appeal to Europe's great powers, will meet here Monday to discuss technical problems involving their neutrality, it was announced today.

The states to be represented—all members of the Oslo Trade Convention—are Belgium, The Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

Italy 'Strengthens Forces for Tomorrow'

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini, addressing a cheering crowd celebrating the 21st anniversary of Italy's World War armistice with Austria-Hungary, declared today that Italy was strengthening its "will and forces for tomorrow."

"The Italian people celebrate their victory today with a clear soul and a firm faith in the destiny of the country," Mussolini said in a brief speech from the balcony of his office.

"The victory belongs to the people because it was achieved by a great sacrifice," he added. "In this remembrance of what was achieved we strengthen our will and forces for tomorrow."

Britain Denies Linking U. S. to War

LONDON (AP)—An authoritative source asserted that there was no foundation for a German radiocast Wednesday which quoted British leaflets dropped in Germany as saying "it is only a matter of time until the United States enters the war."

A responsible official said "no such statement has been circulated by or in behalf of the British Government."

Efficiency of U. S. Army Defended

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Overton Brooks (D) of Louisiana, a member of the House Military Committee, in a statement in the Congressional Record, described a recent criticism of the Army by the American Defense Society as "unfair and rather harsh."

Mr. Brooks pointed out that appropriations for the Army had been limited, adding a creditable showing had been made under the circumstances.

War Enigma: How Much Red Aid for Reich?

With the British blockade cutting off many of Germany's overseas imports, experts in economic warfare are speculating on the amount of supplies Germany can depend upon from European countries, together with the capacity of Germany's self-sufficiency program.

A series of articles dealing with foreign economic aid to Germany, and German self-sufficiency, have been prepared.

The following, the first of the series, discusses the general strategic considerations affecting the economic aid Russia can give to Germany.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Facts and opinions bearing on the cardinal European question of how much economic aid Russia can give to Germany are the subject of earnest, and as yet significantly inclusive, debate between the qualified experts in German and Russian affairs here.

An extended survey based on interviews with numerous authorities in this field, whose facts and conclusions are summarized herewith, suggests the following trends of opinion:

First, the prevailing verdict holds that Russia probably cannot effectively enable Germany to withstand the Allied blockade. Second, there is some wavering in areas of this opinion as the immediate willingness of Russia to try and help break the blockade becomes more apparent. Finally, there is an opposing school of opinion considering it dangerous to assume that the blockade cannot be broken, which argues that military necessity in a protracted war may manage to overcome the many obstacles in this case.

Where Experts Differ

In brief, the first school of opinion, including many Government experts, bases its argument on the belief that Russia has virtually no surpluses, cannot spare the necessary materials without depriving itself, cannot transport them from vast distances over disorganized railroads, and that Germany cannot pay. The latter school believes that Russia may be willing to turn some of its large production quotas for the Red Army over to Germany, believes Russia capable of depriving its people somewhat for a national purpose, and as one correspondent for the industrial press said, considers that the stamina of a Nation in wartime contains many factors which cannot be totaled on an adding machine.

The following represents an

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

'What's It All About?'

© International

Latvian Women Ponder the Russian Pact

Russia: Aggressor or Protector?

By Alfred Bilmanis
Latvian Minister to the United States

The U. S. S. R. does not at all menace the independence of at least my country, Latvia, in whose name I am entitled to speak.

On the contrary, the Treaty of Mutual Assistance recently signed between Latvia and the U. S. S. R. only reiterates the assurances of Soviet Russia to respect Latvia's integrity, independence, social and economic structure and State organization. The fact that the Treaty foresees two Russian naval bases on Latvian territory does not mean that Latvia will lose her harbors or independence any more than the fact that the United States has a naval base in Panama endangers the independence of the latter country.

Under the existing commercial and transit treaties Soviet Russia may freely use Latvian ports for commercial purposes, but the same facilities have been extended to the U. S. S. R. by Latvia for the last 20 years. Moreover, these facilities are reciprocal, as Latvia enjoys the right to use the port of Murmansk and the Russian ports on the Black Sea.

Relations between Latvia and the U. S. S. R. are based on the principle of noninterference.

They have always been very friendly and they have only been enhanced by the Treaty of Mutual Assistance concluded.

Sovereign Rights Affirmed

Soviet Russia has always strictly observed her treaties with Latvia, and there is absolutely no reason to doubt the sincerity of the promises made by the Soviet Government in the recent Treaty and in the communiqué published in connection with the announcement of the Treaty.

The communiqué states that as a result of the conversations held between Molotoff and the Latvian Minister for Foreign Affairs at which Stalin and the Latvian Minister to Moscow were present both parties are unanimously of the opinion that the mutual trust which has been established during the many years of the existence of relations between the two States has been an essential factor in the successful conclusion of the present Treaty.

The communiqué continues:

"Having established as the basis for the pact of mutual assistance the immutable terms of the Treaty of Peace and the Treaty of Non-aggression both parties again affirm their unequivocal recognition of the sovereign rights of each State and the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

"Having convinced themselves on the basis of the experience of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Latvians to Place Orders in Russia

By the Associated Press

Riga, Latvia, Nov. 3

Representatives of Latvian trade and industry will go to Moscow soon to place orders for Soviet products in accordance with the new Russia-Latvian trade agreement.

[The agreement, signed Oct. 19, provided for a three-fold increase in trade between the two countries and the opening to Latvian commerce of Russian waterways to Murmansk and Russian Black Sea ports.]

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 4—With only one major point remaining at issue between the Finns and the Russians, the result of the Soviet's violent onslaught by press and radio has been to make the successful conclusion of the talks in Moscow far more difficult.

According to informed circles, the chief point now at issue between Finland and Russia is Russia's demand for a naval base opposite Baltiski Port (Baltic Estonia) on the northern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland—presumably Hangö Island.

This base would completely control Finland's trade and could cut off Finland from Sweden at a moment's notice.

This demand the Finns have refused, although they have agreed to two other territorial demands of the Soviets. One is for the Fisher Peninsula—a promontory on the Arctic coast which controls one outlet for Swedish ore.

The other agreement is for a territorial strip 24 kilometers wide on the Isthmus of Karelia. This concession bites so far into Finland's best line of defense as to render it useless and would give Russia command of the Vuoksi Valley, one of Finland's chief industrial regions, and complete domination of Viborg, second largest Finnish city.

Russian Motives

The Russians contend that their demands on Finland are motivated solely by strategic considerations. This claim is apparently corroborated by the Russians' desire to strengthen the Leningrad defenses in order to develop this city as a huge industrial center, using the Baltic trade exit and Scandinavian minerals. But the Molotoff speech and the subsequent press and radio campaign show Russia in a different light. It is pictured as concerned not only with military security but equally in Finnish natural resources and in obtaining territorial footholds which threaten Finland's continuance as an independent Nation. To this the Finns say they will never submit.

It is noted that the violent Soviet campaign of words against Finland copies the Nazi technique against Poland almost verbatim, especially since the Russians, in comparing Finnish Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko to Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, by implication identified their role with that of Germany.

Finnish Delegates in Moscow

No mention of the anti-Finnish incitement was made however last night by the Finnish delegation which arrived in Moscow with the latest Finnish proposals for the resumed Kremlin conversations. It was officially announced that the conversations would continue in the same spirit as previously, but with one important difference. Only Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and Vladimir Potemkin, First Commissar of Foreign Affairs, will represent the Soviets with Joseph Stalin absent. The time for the next meeting has not been fixed.

In an interview, Mr. Erkko said "it is difficult for us to continue after showing our good will and accepting two thirds of the Russian demands. There is a limit to everything. We have been extremely conciliatory under circumstances which might have been regarded as extremely humiliating. Our delegation will not remain in Moscow for three weeks without further negotiations as did Sukru Saracoglu (the Turkish Foreign Minister). If Russia thinks it is not worthwhile for the delegation to remain it will return home."

Mr. Erkko went on to say that the Soviet interpretation of his Wednesday speech was provocative due doubtless to mistranslation. He also strongly denied the allegation that Finland was influenced by a third power.

"We have shown our good will," the Foreign Minister continued. "We are not at war and we want to live in peace. In such conditions proposals were put to us which in normal times would be offensive."

Washington Acts To Guard Against War Profiteering

Various agencies of the Government prepare campaign of publicity to prevent war boom and subsequent slump — Materials sensitive to price moves will be carefully watched.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The Administration today announced an open season on war profiteers, and disclosed the machinery for as careful a study of the day-to-day price structure as the Nation has ever undertaken.

The information made available here takes several forms.

1. At the end of this month, probably Nov. 27, the Temporary National Economic Commission will start open hearings on general prices affected by war conditions and lead off with a comparison of circumstances in 1914-1918 and the present.

2. The Labor Department will speed up price reporting, and for the first time put wholesale price reporting in a key index of 30 sensitive raw materials on a day-to-day basis. Hitherto, wholesale prices have been reported weekly. Retail prices which heretofore have been on a monthly basis will be speeded up to a weekly basis. Monthly figures on employment which formerly were published five weeks late are already being put out five days after date of collection, on a preliminary basis. These figures are the eyes and ears of the price campaign.

Spotlighting the Profiteer

3. The TNEC is meanwhile preparing a publicity spotlight for the profiteer in the way of further hearings, if conditions warrant. This is the mechanism proposed as an alternative for federal control legislation which it is hoped to avoid.

4. The public is being enlisted in the campaign and already over 1,000 complaints on high sugar prices, and alleged profiteering, have come to the Justice Department.

5. With the co-operation of retail groups, who strongly back the Administration's objective, public education will be attempted to differentiate between "legitimate" advances in prices, and profiteering. War demands for leather and wool, for example, are expected to cause some unavoidable price increases here.

6. A co-ordinated study of prices, heading up in the TNEC, has already started, with experts detailed for that service in the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission studying profiteering; the Commerce Department, studying inventory conditions; the Labor Department, studying prices, and the Agriculture Department, watching consumer interests. Officials detailed to the study were published in The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 21.

To Avoid Inflation

Back of the whole story, to be outlined shortly by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the Monopoly Committee, is the effort of the Administration to avoid inflation and a war boom, and to reduce the danger of a business slump next spring, which is now frequently forecast.

President Roosevelt, in his letter of Sept. 29, asked the TNEC to undertake the price study.

High New Deal advisers, like Leon Hendersón, Jerome Frank, Dr. Isador Lubin and Senator O'Mahoney himself, are interested in the drive. Many economists believe the effort more practical, as well as more popular, than earlier New Deal experiments. It is in effect the New Deal's first adaptation to the new war conditions and indicates the direction it may take in others.

Mr. Roosevelt has a deep personal interest in the price matter.

How Scheme Will Work

The TNEC at its open hearings will first call Dr. Lubin who will lay the expository groundwork for the hearings, comparing World War profiteering with conditions and dangers today. The Administration believes some price increases inevitable: for example Great Britain has bought the entire New Zealand wool clip, which means higher prices in the United States, while heavy British hide purchases in Argentina mean higher United States shoe prices.

On the other hand, little or no economic justification for the recent jump in retail sugar prices is seen, there being a surplus of sugar as of many other farm commodities.

The TNEC will not hesitate to subpoena alleged profiteers, if adequate proof is afforded, and put the spotlight on them in public hearings. This spotlight threat, it is hoped, will be enough in itself to slow down undue price advances.

The most specific part of the early program is the establishment of the new interdepartmental price watching group co-ordinated under Dr. Theodore Kreps, of the TNEC; and the faster price reporting by the Labor Department, under Dr. Lubin and Chief Economist A. F. Hinrichs. This will not supplant present studies, but supplement them.

Neutrality Act Halting U. S. Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The neutrality resolution passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt today fell strongly athwart the American merchant marine here today as a long procession of trucks bulging with loads moved along the waterfront from Forty-second Street to the southern tip of Manhattan Island, seeking European-bound ships.

Under the terms of the congressional action, this stream of goods is not for the holds of American flag vessels, "belligerent zone" restrictions now diverting this trade to foreign trans-Atlantic competitors. An estimated 92 American flag steamships are affected by the neutrality policy.

The resolution had immediate repercussion here when United States Lines tied up its vessels in the Port of New York and announced that sailing schedules were "deferred" indefinitely. Two of these steamships—the Washington and the American Farmer—were due to steam from here last night for Southampton.

Decision to cancel the departure of the two ships was reached yesterday after a long conference of United States Lines officials, headed by John M. Franklin, President. This parley decided the neutrality resolution as it concerned American shipping would make steamship insurance and any voyage under the terms of the resolution "too risky" to undertake.

The company announced to passengers who had booked for the voyage to Europe aboard the Washington that they might be transferred to the steamship Statendam, of the Holland-American Line, which is scheduled to steam from this port to Europe soon, or else their passage money would be refunded.

Beyond this, Mr. Franklin and other officials of the line would not comment.

Decision with regard to the operations of these lines will be made by the United States Lines, it was said.

Officials of the American Export Line said they expected to continue sending their vessels to the eastern Mediterranean, but that calls at Marseilles, France, would be halted.

Officials of the American Scantic Line declined to comment on what action they would take regarding their freight vessel, the Mormactide, which is scheduled to steam from here for European ports next Thursday.

Information in shipping quarters today was that all the American steamship companies affected by the neutrality action in Congress were studying the possibilities of finding new trade routes for their ships, and many of them are looking towards Latin America. It was recalled, however, that there was already ample shipping facilities between United States and South and Central American ports, and it was stressed that while trade with these countries has increased perceptibly in the last year, it was not nearly sufficient to warrant the transfer of all the United States trans-Atlantic tonnage southward.

Summary Of the War

The City of Flint ended its "argosy in capture" as Norway released the vessel and interned the German prize crew, contending a violation of international law by the Germans justified turning the craft over to its American crew.

"Cash-and-carry" becomes the rule for American commerce with President Roosevelt signing the repeal of the United States embargo legislation.

Finland was disclosed to have offered substantial concessions to Russia as negotiations with the Soviets stalemated upon Russian demands for a naval base at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland.

France increased the pay of its poilus. No important activities were reported on the western front.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 3, 5 and 7.

Busy Business Machines Ease the Office Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Calculating machines which do everything but talk, the latest improved typewriters, sleek adding machines, filing systems and other up-to-the-minute office equipment were exhibited recently at the National Business Show here. For the first time in 25 years this efficiency exposition was brought to Chicago from New York City because of the gradual expansion in the midwest city of stationery and office equipment manufacture, according to Frank E. Tupper, President of the show.

New Magazine Machine

Humming and buzzing and doing their job, the machines were lined up in the Navy Pier and demonstrated by clever stenographers and office experts. One typist kept four automatic typewriters going at one time showing how hundreds of business form letters are written while retaining the personal touch. By a simple push of the button the machine pauses while the girl writes in the name of "Mr. Crawford," who, when he receives the letters is presumably pleased with the "personal note."

Subscribers to magazines may not know that an improved addressing machine automatically inserts a folder in their magazine telling them at the right time that the subscription expires. The same machine is loaded with magazines which go through and automatically come out, grouped according to cities and stamped with the address, ready for the post office.

A calculating machine which has been in the process of improvement for the last 25 years at last can put in the decimal point when it multiplies. The machine is designed for use in banks. It separates the pennies from the dollars on its calculator as neatly as the red perpendicular line indicates the decimal sign on the ledger sheet. Furthermore, it supplies the answer in only two or three revolutions instead of the former 17. In short, the machine, adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides.

But the little gadgets which are as welcome to the office worker as the trick paring knife to the housewife caught the eye of many a visitor to the exposition. Take that eraser, for instance, which should be right on the stand beside the typewriter, but often is not. To save the typist from wasting time looking for it and chasing it around the office or crawling under the radiator to locate it, a manufacturer now has the answer. He has made one of those disc-like ink erasers with an attachment to hold it fast to the typewriter. The little device works like eye-glasses on the end of an elastic string which pull out when in use and slip back in place when not needed.

Aid for the Typist

Carbon sheets now come with a little paper tab along the lower right hand side, which serves two purposes. It warns the typist she is nearing the bottom of the sheet and should remove her letter from the machine. But more than this, when she is ready to remove the carbons she just takes hold of the tabs at the right and pulls. Thus all carbon sheets are separated from copy copy paper instantly in one operation, the manufacturer explained.

Camera fans who are going into special microscopic work now have a machine which helps them take the picture with greater accuracy and better focusing in close-up work. The object is placed on a little shelf with lights moved around to spot it. The photographer looks down on it from above then adjusts the camera in a stationary position and snaps the picture, thus eliminating much of the human element in close-up photography, according to the manufacturer.

A Nation at Peace

An Intimate Message From the Country — Industry in Northwest Stages Sharp Upturn — Not a War Boom, Businessmen Say

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The Northwest

When is a boom not a war boom? That is the question American businessmen are asking themselves, probably as earnestly here in the Northwest as anywhere else. For Oregon and Washington are in the happy throes of a lumber revival. The graph of price increases in West Coast lumber since the first of September looks like the side of a house.

And, say lumbermen confidently, it is not a war boom. True, Canadian lumber has ceased to be a competitive factor because of British demand. True, pulp is on its feet at last because Scandinavian pulp no longer can find shipping to cross the Atlantic. True, the wave of buying in September was set off by sudden apprehension of war prices.

But even so, lumbermen are doing what they can to keep the upward movement on sound ground. They, like most other businessmen in the Nation, are afraid of a war boom and yet anxious to retain the domestic movement which at long last has unlocked the doors of "confidence."

Market Position Maintained

"The West Coast lumber industry," says Col. W. B. Greeley of the West Coast Lumberman's Association, "is not gambling on the uncertainties of war and is not charting its course by war-boom prospects. In maintaining its market position, the industry is relying on the everyday factors of its steady improvement throughout the summer and early fall of this year."

Included in these factors were a slow but steady upswing that began months ago, the fall farm trade reflecting rising farm prices, the program of railroad improvement and car building—even a steel railroad car contains a surprising amount of wood—and a rush of retail lumber yards to build up stocks that had long been depleted.

Businessmen all along the line tell the same story. They say that the boom was touched-off by the war, but is not due to the war. I talked with a big tuna packer from San Diego, Calif., for instance, who said that things certainly were looking fine, but his orders were only back to a normal level from abnormal lows, and had not gone up to heights from which they might tumble disastrously later.

Incidentally, this tuna packer reflected a graphic economic fact. Tuna packing didn't exist as a business 20 or 25 years ago; tuna were considered inedible. His whole business has simply come into being as the result of an education in public taste. His brother is a marble worker. Twenty years ago he was in a secure position, installing the interiors of banks, hotels, and public buildings. Today his business has almost gone off the map. Glass-marble has replaced the genuine article: cheaper, probably better. Thus go the ups and downs of an adaptable economic system. That, too, must be the way of a Nation at peace.

Act Permits Foreign Trading

The West Coast breathed two or three sighs of relief when the Neutrality Act was amended to permit continuance of Pacific shipping to so-called belligerent ports in the Orient, Puget Sound, and Australasia. New ships are on the ways at Seattle, Wash., navy yards up and down the coast are thriving, and the building of several air bases in Alaska has reflected strength in Seattle. So, too, has the Alaskan gold boom.

The attitude of businessmen toward the war is perhaps the most singular and hopeful aspect of the situation. There is a pervasive desire to avoid all the penalties of a war boom, by keeping the present upward movement within the bounds of domestic absorption and expansion. Of course, businessmen are human and profits are profits, but all the same their universal insistence on "business as usual" is impressive. After all, they realize the manifold evils of over-expansion, and they have a sneaking suspicion that Uncle Sam is going to have a sharp eye out for war profits. In short, they infinitely prefer the current moderate expansion, and they say they will exert every effort to maintain it. I talked with few, if any, who thought expansion had yet gone beyond normal limits.

Great Public Works

One cannot leave Seattle without a word about its two great public works. One is over the mountains: Grand Coulee, the mightiest engineering work of man, a constant marvel, slowly approaching the point where it will begin to offer another inland empire of rich land for settlers. The other is right in Seattle itself: the amazing bridge that is being built across Lake Washington. Along the water front they are pouring concrete in the form of barges or pontoons, each 309 feet long, 59 feet wide, 14 feet deep. The pontoons are then being anchored in this very deep lake longitudinally to form a four-lane highway, 7,721 feet long on the lake surface, and providing an admirably new eastern artery into the City.

Pontoon bridges are the earliest known to man, but a bridge of concrete pontoons, attached end to end, floating on the surface of a lake, is unique in the United States. An ordinary fixed-span bridge on piers would have been prohibitively expensive here, but pontoons are ideal on a lake. The bridge itself, minus approaches, is costing just under $3,000,000. How many minutes of war would cost that much money?

Erwin D. Canham

The World At Your Fireside

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The Week in Focus: Congress Repeals Arms Embargo; Norway Frees City of Flint

Il Duce Demotes Pro-Nazis; Russo-Finnish Crisis Grows

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Last week the Senate repealed the arms embargo. This week the House followed suit. The United States now has a new Neutrality Act—in most respects identical with that asked for by President Roosevelt when he called the special session of Congress.

The Senate is pleased; it passed the final draft 55 to 24. The House is pleased; it rushed it through 343 to 172. The President is pleased; he got what he asked for last September. Americans are pleased; every poll indicated overwhelming desire to assist the Allied cause with arms—though not men. The Allies are pleased; they are assured of access to American arms and munitions on a cash-and-carry basis.

The new law does away with the four-year-old embargo on arms. It permits the sale of arms, munitions, and shipments of war as well as other merchandise to belligerents on a cash-on-the-barrelhead basis. America voluntarily surrendered its right as a neutral to the freedom of the seas. As a peace insurance measure it forbade United States boats to enter certain waters or combat areas.

With this momentous piece of legislation out of the way, Congress hastily adjourned, the members hurrying home to prepare for their Thanksgivings, whether Nov. 23 or Nov. 30.

Following the Flint

Again the City of Flint flies the Stars and Stripes—thanks to Norway's determination to abide by the rules of international law. The German prize crew, which had sailed the vessel into the Russian port of Murmansk after its capture, had this past week been steering the ship southward hugging the coast of Norway to avoid British warships.

Britain maintained it had sighted the Flint, but since the vessel was within Scandinavian territorial waters there seemed little the British could do.

But it was not the British who determined the outcome. The German crew, on reaching the southwest coast of Norway, steered the ship into Haugesund without permission. On their trail were both Norwegian and British warships. The Norwegians warned the German crew. It paid no attention. So—when the ship cast anchor, the Norwegians interned the German crew and freed the Flint.

Within the Bear's Reach

The Russian bear continued to increase its diplomatic muscles through steady use this week. Through Premier Molotoff's address to the Supreme Soviet, Russia spoke out in near-Nazi language. Meanwhile, the Soviet gave Vilna back to the Lithuanians, demanded heavy concessions from the Finns, and found itself in a hard-hitting diplomatic debate with the United States.

Molotoff: Premier Molotoff in his speech chided the United States for lending Finland its support. He denounced Britain and France for posing as champions of Democracy, declaring that they were fighting merely to preserve their colonies. He scolded Turkey and Finland for daring to refuse Russian terms.

Yet Berlin may have been disappointed at the address, for this spokesman for Stalin announced no military alliance between Moscow and Berlin, issued no ultimatums. He set forth Russia's aim as "continued neutrality," though he openly indicated that the Soviet would throw all its economic weight on Germany's side in the war. Soviet Balkan ambitions went unmentioned, but the restoration of Poland was classified as a lost cause.

Finland: While Lithuania was examining its gift horse—its ancient capital, Vilna—and finding that the departing Red troops had stripped practically every factory and shop, a Finnish delegation was once more making the grim journey to Moscow. Prospects of equal negotiations dimmed as Molotoff's speech openly listed Russia's severe conditions of "friendship"; that Finland lease to Russia a naval base at the Gulf of Finland's mouth; that it cede territory on the Isthmus of Karelia, locale of Finland's miniature Maginot Line.

Pravda also thundered a Nazi-like warning about Poland's fate. However, the Finnish delegation was making vigorous efforts to surrender nothing that would destroy Finland's independence. Friday's session at the Kremlin, lasting only an hour, was not deemed a favorable omen.

Washington: State Department officials found themselves increasingly concerned over the signs of Soviet-Nazi collaboration, and also wondered if a post-war day would come when the democracies would have to cope with a Communist-imperialist Russia. President Roosevelt took occasion to reply to the Molotoff innuendo when the White House reissued a message received from Russia's President Kalinin last April 16. Then, President Roosevelt's peace appeal was called "noble" by the Soviet. Today the Kremlin considers its "meddlesome."

Elderman, Washington Post
Fall Housecleaning

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
Carry On!

Fitzpatrick, Norfolk Virginian Pilot
What of Our Own People?

Non-Axis Italy

Merely "changing the guard" said one Italian newspaper of the Italian Cabinet shakeup announced last Tuesday. But observers could not fail to notice that, in the vigorous Government reshuffling, the pro-Nazi members dropped to minor posts. General Pariani, who had conducted military parleys with German officers last May in preparation for a military alliance, gave way to General Graziani as Chief of Staff. Pro-Nazi General Achille Starace was relieved of the Secretaryship of the Fascist Party but continued to head the Fascst Militia. Pro-Nazi Dino Alfieri was no longer Minister of Culture.

Allied diplomatic quarters, welcoming the shift, saw Il Duce creating a genuine "government of neutrality." General opinion saw the changes as outward evidence of subsurface movements long in progress. The regular army, the Royal Family, the Vatican, all have been assuming a more vital role in Italian policy of late, forcing the Fascist Party, which might have made a show of supporting Germany, to give ground. Beyond the frontiers, Italy's Balkan interests, too, called for less Axis and more independent self-interest.

More Dies Hearings

President Roosevelt's characterization of certain procedure of the Dies Committee as "sordid" did not deter it from continuing to "see red." First it was the National Maritime Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations outfit, which was called a Communist front. Its leader, Joseph Curran, was declared to be linked to the Communist Party. So was Harry Bridges.

Next a pink pall of suspicion was cast over the numerous consumer research groups, as Chairman Dies, speaking before America's Grocery Manufacturers, guessed these groups needed looking into.

Another witness extended the shadows so that they covered the Federal Government itself. The Communists were pictured as placing so many people in key posts in Washington that they could take over almost overnight. A day later, after another witness had testified that the Maritime Union was Communist, Mr. Dies opined that Soviet Russia actually controlled United States shipping.

There was no running out of places to look for reds. As the week closed, a study of union activity by reds in the Canal Zone was ordered by the Committee. Other places scheduled to get the Dies X-ray in the future included America's educational institutions, Hollywood's labor unions.

Whither Japan?

The United States again has taken a hand in the international tug-of-war over Japan's future course of action. United States Ambassador Grew sat down with Japanese Foreign Minister Nomura today, and together they explored American-Japanese relations.

Ambassador Grew listed instances of American property damaged, American business interfered with, by Japan's invasion of China. He is believed to have warned that Japan is in danger of economic pressure from the United States if it continues its present course in China.

Tokyo's policy-makers apparently are thinking long thoughts regarding Japan's future external policy. Soviet Premier Molotoff made friendship gestures in Japan's direction this week. Japanese militarists, recently anti-Comintern, now may be ready to welcome the Soviet olive-branch. Business and middle-class interests prefer no dealings with Communism, would foster friendship and trade with the Western powers.

Diplo-Propaganda Front

Another week of Western Front quiescence. But along the diplo-propaganda front, Berlin and London were busy. Germany's Foreign Office mouthpiece accused the United States of applying a double yardstick to the European war, instancing the American prohibition against U-boats while armed commercial ships may enter American harbors; instancing also the big publicity given the City of Flint episode while similar seizures and searches by British warships have slipped quietly by.

The British Government delivered a propaganda blow, in a White Paper containing British reports of Nazi concentration camps. The document, today more of a rehearsal than an exposé, paints a desperate picture of life behind the barbed wire, in which brutality, floggings, exhausting marches and hard labor are the order of the day. The ordinary German folk are not implicated. Britain said publication would not have been made if it had seen any further means of reaching a peaceful settlement with the Reich.

Labor Strikes

Chrysler: For a month now the dispute between Chrysler Corporation and C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers has tied up the output of Chrysler cars. About 100,000 men are idle because of it. Both State and Federal agents have tried to patch up the issue. Governor Dickinson of Michigan has pleaded with both parties for peace.

The nearest approach to peace was reached this week with the Federal and State mediators finally accepted as co-mediators. A struggle that started as a dispute over charges of slow-down and speed-up of production has turned into one over a new contract.

N. Y. Waterfront: Eight thousand striking waterfront workers tied up New York harbor this week. Almost a dozen lines and 70 ships felt the pinch. The issue here was also one of a contract. The operators balked at demands for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase and a 40-hour week. They couldn't pay it, they said. The union then called the strike—which threatened to spread up and down the coast, doubling or tripling the men affected.

War's Offstage Medley

Europe produced these humorless vignettes of war this week:

Czechoslovakia's Fourth of July comes on October 28. That day this year, the 21st anniversary of the Republic's founding, saw Czech crowds milling about the heart of Prague. An attempt to enter block-off areas brought clashes between youthful Czechs and German police, resulted in 800 arrests, but produced no general uprising.

Switzerland, guarding against a possible food shortage, put strict limitations on sales of sugar, rice, rye and other staples.

Reviving Spain, foreseeing a major food shortage, declared war on profiteers and took complete control of major food commodities.

In the Netherlands, a martial law decree put practically every strategic point on land or water under army rule.

In Paris, the land-poor Polish Government declared Germany's annexation of part of Poland to be "null and void."

Americana

Black Tom: When the World War ended Americans entered more than 20,000 war damage claims against the German Government. Only this week were those claims "settled." A Mixed Claims Commission ruled that Germany must pay the claims. Many of the claims arose from the Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J., fires and explosions in 1916 and 1917 involving sabotage. Of the $350,000,000 that the Mixed Claims Commission ruled Germany owed Americans, only $136,700,000 has been paid. The rest is covered by half a billion dollars worth of German bonds in the U. S. Treasury. But few expect that more than $24,000,000 can be raised on them. So, while Americans won their rights to full payment, it is quite another question whether they can collect.

Civil Service: Washington witnessed a most unusual hearing this week. In the august Supreme Court building under the chairmanship of a Supreme Court Justice the President's Civil Service Improvement Committee debated the value and possibility of a real 100 per cent merit system for America. Justice Frankfurter defended high educational requirements for civil service. Others urged that the merit system be written into the Constitution.

Third Term: Party politics, adjourned by the embargo fight, descended on the American scene even before the neutrality debate was ended. John L. Lewis made much of a scheme supported by minor New Dealers which he claimed to have unearthed, namely, a parley of Western "progressives"—to push Roosevelt for a third term. The White House denied all knowledge of the plan—although for some time the public in general has heard of third-term trial balloons.

Light Vote Is Forecast In New Jersey Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4—New Jersey has an election on its hands for next Tuesday, when it will pick 298 State legislators, county officials and mayors and pass on a $21,000,000 bond issue as a part of the State's relief financing program. As the week ends, the campaign, however, has proved quiet and indications are there will be a relatively light vote.

Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans have apparently found issues to stir voter enthusiasm to any great extent. An example of this indifference is seen in the Huntington County town of Glen Gardner, which did not even bother to nominate any candidates for the chief job of mayor in the recent primary. Thus the outcome of this elective office will depend upon ballot write-ins.

Control of the horse racing campaign, the subject of a four-months' legislative battle, has failed to kick up much dust even though some Republican candidates for office are charging that the Senate-approved bill vesting in Gov. A. Harry Moore, Democrat, authority to make appointments to the commission amounts to giving control of racing to Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City and Democratic State boss.

In Essex County, the 12-man "Clean Government" Assembly bloc seeking re-election has gone on record against the $21,000,000 bond issue for relief.

Minor party candidates are entered in six industrial counties.

Prohibitionists are seeking the Senate seats in Middlesex and Passaic counties and a Socialist-Laborite is also on the Passaic ballot.

Regular Socialists, a sprinkling of Communist, Socialist Workers, "Repeal Unjust Law" nominees and old-age pensionists are out for Assembly seats from Camden, Essex, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris and Passaic counties.

There are, too, a scattering of minor party candidates for freeholder places in several counties.

Thirty-one incumbent Republican Assemblymen—enough to retain control of the House—and 15 incumbent Democrats are seeking return to the Assembly for another one-year term.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington, Nov. 4

President: Issued copies of President Kalinin's message to President Roosevelt on April 16 thanking him for his appeal to Hitler and Mussolini for a 10-year guarantee of territorial integrity of specified European nations, together with the original message and Mr. Roosevelt's reply.

House: Passed neutrality bill.

Congress: Special session of Congress adjourned.

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European Propaganda Deluges U. S. Radios With Great Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

War propaganda direct from Europe is being heard daily on ordinary home radios throughout North America.

Reception from Europe is especially favorable along the Atlantic seaboard, where "news" and programs of Londan, Paris, Berlin, Rome and a host of other continental radiocasts are heard with great volume now on all radios that tune the 31, and 25 meter shortwave bands.

Monitoring engineers of the national networks report that some of the European evening waves are covering portions of eastern America with signal strength that is as great as that of home broadcasts. The condition is explained by the super wattage shot into the trans-Atlantic transmitters immediately after the war began, the use of modern directional broadcasting aerials beamed on New England and Middle Atlantic States and also by propagation characteristics of low shortwaves that produce stronger signals at 3,000 miles distance than at the point of transmission.

The European broadcasts begin to grow heavy on the dial around 4 p. m., (E. S. T.) and by 8 p. m. flood three narrow wave bands clearly marked on receivers at 31-meters (9.5-megacycles), 25-meters (11.7-megacycles) and 19-meters (15.0-megacycles), the latter offering reception in the afternoon.

Radiocasts from the British station, which engineers judge now as being one of the most powerful radio outlets in the world, come at 6:30, 7:30, 8:45, 9:45 and 11 p. m. These are in English, supplemented by Portuguese "news" broadcasts at 7 and 8 p. m., and Spanish broadcasts at 8:10 p. m. All are flashed out on the English aerials aimed to the west and roar to the United States over 9.57 and 11.75 megacycle wave channels with volume astonishing even to veteran shortwave observers.

English "news" from powerful stations at Berlin is radiated at 6, 8:15 and 10:30 p. m., over 11.77 and 9.54 megacycles by announcers with American accents; from Rome by a woman announcer at 7:30 p. m., (11.81 and 9.67 megacycles); from Paris at 10 p. m., (11.72 megacycles) and from Budapest at 7 p. m., on 9.12 megacycles.

Strangely, there is no "war" among these great war transmitters. All that is needed to convert a European broadcast into a bedlam of squeals and whistles is for some other European station, or one in South America, to radiocast on the same frequency.

In modern wars previously—the Italo-Ethiopian, Sino-Japanese, and Spanish conflicts—propaganda broadcasts to America were immediately set upon by "unknown" stations broadcasting scratchy phonograph records, code or modulated "hum" whistles. Broadcasts of Addis Ababa, Shanghai and Madrid were particularly affected and usually rendered unintelligible on receivers in America.

Great Britain and Germany each has "combat" stations ready immediately for a battle in the ether. These are specially designed, high-powered units adaptable to any frequency in the shortwave range and can be regulated to any other station's wavelength within four or five minutes. These are guarded by soldiers and considered "instruments of war"—but "instruments" not yet put into service.

It's the opinion of American network engineers observing the waves that belligerents are cooperating to insure fine American reception of what they considered these all important propaganda broadcasts. Each side appears to feel for the time being that if their own stories get across, they will be more effective than those of the opposition.

Hanson's Third Symphony

The Arts in Boston

Howard Hanson's Third Symphony is the central piece of this week's program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The composer yesterday in Symphony Hall conducted its first concert performance—it has been heard on the radio. Richard Burgin, assistant conductor of the orchestra, held the stick for the rest of the program, which consisted of Toch's "Pinochio, a Merry Overture," Haydn's Cello Concerto in D major, with Emanuel Feuermann as soloist, and Strauss' "Don Juan."

Dr. Hanson's Third Symphony was commissioned by the Columbia Broadcasting System, and written in commemoration of the tercentenary, last year, of the first settlement of Swedes on the Delaware. Its composer, who is of Swedish descent, as evidently been deeply moved by the thought of his racial history, and his emotion is reflected warmly in his score. This is easily the best of Dr. Hanson's symphonies, and, so far as this reviewer's hearing goes, the finest work he has written. It was received with exceptional cordiality by the Friday audience.

The symphony is in the usual four movements. The composer describes their content as respectively "rugged and turbulent," "peaceful and brooding," "vigorous and rhythmic," and ending on "a note of exultation and rejoicing"; and these qualities do in fact characterize the four movements. The most striking of the themes is that given to the kettledrum in the Scherzo—a delightfully gay and lively tune, played with fine expression by Mr. Szulc. The other melodic material is not distinguished, but the construction of the symphony is firm, and the orchestration just.

The composer considers this work "Nordic" is style, like his First Symphony, rather than "Romantic," like his Second. Is this distinction well founded? I think not. The Nordic temperament is naturally romantic, and this Third Symphony has the marks of the Romantic school. Dr. Hanson has so thoroughly assimilated the Romantic style that it is his natural musical speech. The influence of his predecessors in this school is apparent, and most of all, that of Sibelius, that great prophet of the North. No doubt Dr. Hanson is unaware of the extent and very likely even of the existence of this influence, but it is quite evident to the listener, in both orchestration and style. And herein lies the weakness of Dr. Hanson as a composer—a want of originality. What he does he does well, and never better than in his Third Symphony. Still the listener feels, I have been here before.

The Boston orchestra has been dilatory in inviting Mr. Feuermann to play at a symphony concert. He gave a masterly performance of the familiar Haydn concerto. His tone is pure and rich, his execution brilliant, his phrasing subtly elegant, his architectural sense sure. With reason he was recalled again and again.

Toch's overture is a witty and charming musical delineation of the famous Italian puppet. Mr. Burgin distinguishes himself by his accompaniment to the concerto and by his direction in the overture. The orchestra played at its best both for him and for Dr. Hanson.

L. A. S.

Stravinsky to Conduct

Igor Stravinsky will be guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a program of his own music in Providence, on Nov. 28, it was announced today. The compositions scheduled for performance are: "The Card Game," Capriccio (for orchestra and piano, with Jesus Maria Sanroma as soloist), "Pétrouchka," and "The Firebird."

American College Students Opposed Overwhelmingly to U. S. War Entry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—American college students are predominantly against United States participation in the European war, according to preliminary summaries of a five-question poll among 500 of the Nation's colleges, taken by the student body of the University of California at Los Angeles.

The poll covered representative women's, men's, co-educational, sectarian, and nonsectarian institutions in every state, and was directed to editors of college newspapers, requesting individual polls of the respective student bodies.

The preliminary report was released pending complete returns, no date for the completion having been set by the U. C. L. A. conductors of the poll, due to necessary delays in assessing opinion on each campus.

The five questions and their preliminary response are:

1. Under the present conditions should the United States enter the European war as an active fighting agent?
No, 97.1 per cent; yes, 2.9 per cent.

2. If Germany is defeated, do you think that the spread of the totalitarian form of government will be prevented? No, 57 per cent; yes, 43 per cent.

3. Under present conditions should the United States sell munitions on a cash-and-carry basis to belligerent nations if they carry the goods on their own ships? Yes, 58 per cent; no, 42 per cent.

4. Do you favor increased armament and extension of armed forces in the United States at the present time? Yes, 73 per cent; no, 27 per cent.

5. Would you be willing to fight if: (a) The United States was attacked? Yes, 91.5 per cent; no, 8.6 per cent.

(b) Any United States territorial possessions were attacked? Yes, 65 per cent; no, 35 per cent.

(c) Any country in the Western Hemisphere was attacked? Yes, 41 per cent; no, 59 per cent.

(d) United States maritime rights were violated, i. e., American ships were sunk with American citizens aboard? Yes, 33 per cent; no, 67 per cent.

(e) France and England were in danger of defeat? Yes, 31 per cent; no, 69 per cent.

Cross for Hero Sought

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, introduced Nov. 3 a bill to authorize presentation of the navy cross to Capt. Frank N. Roberts of the Army in recognition of extraordinary heroism in connection with the bombing of the ship Panay on December 12, 1937, by Japanese aviators. Captain Roberts' home is Oskaloosa, Kansas.

British Plow Idle Acres To Limit Food Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 4—Farmers are agreed there probably never has been such a plowing up of Britain as is to be seen today.

With the recent Government announcement that certain food products would be rationed beginning in December, Britain's idle acres are looked to now more than ever to increase home food production.

Uncultivated land in Britain was not turned to until the World War had been in progress for some time. But Britain had already planned for increased home food production before the present war broke out. Some 50,000 tractors were ready, reserves of equipment and fuel had been built up and a Government scheme for subsidizing the turning of wornout and poor quality pasture into good arable land was already in operation.

A program which took four years to achieve in the last war is now being attempted in one year, according to a Ministry of Agriculture statement.

Counters U-Boat Menace

So the countryside pulsates from end to end with a new activity aimed at achieving the Ministry of Agriculture's objective of 1,500,000 additional acres producing grain or other vital arable crops.

Farming which has languished in face of plentiful and cheap food supplies from abroad now has a new purpose. It feels itself in the front line of defense, an effective counter to the U-boat menace.

And while British home production may not make up for important butter and bacon shipments from Scandinavian countries which have been "frozen" by sea warfare, supplies of a number of other food products will be augmented.

The morale of agriculture is better than it was in 1914. There was opposition then to digging up old pasture and doubt as to whether it would pay farmers; today there is willingness to cooperate and fair rewards have been repeatedly promised by Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Minister of Agriculture.

Restrictions on output, which have been in force for some time in an endeavor to keep up prices, have been swept away. Full steam ahead is the order and already the landscape is changing in character. Rich brown tracts of newly turned furrows are readjusting the patchwork pattern over plain, hill, and dale.

Troops Speed Harvest

There's a trek back to the land, too. In a month 3,500 jobless farm hands were back at their work. Troops were requisitioned in many parts of the country to speed the harvest and are to be available for several months to come. Land girls, neatly clad in shirt and breeches, are finding their way from training centers to localities where labor is short.

Some 28,000 of them have already joined the so-called land army which is coming more and more into demand as added fields come under cultivation and livestock increases. While agriculture is a reserved occupation which means that it will not be the general practice to call farm laborers to the colors, abundant women substitutes will be available should the need for man power at the front become too pressing to exempt able farmers any longer.

Farmers have been assured of as little interference by officialdom in their work as is compatible with the organization of agriculture for a national emergency.

"We are being warned by our experience of the last war," the Minister of Agriculture said in a radio talk. "There will be no farming from Whitehall. Both farmers' and allotment holders' efforts are being organized locally by committees of practical men."

Economies Introduced

It looks as if war may effect a rationalization of which British farming has been in urgent need but which proved so difficult to bring about in peace. Already by a few strokes of the pen a universal system of one delivery of milk a day instead of two has lowered the cost of distribution.

Fat stock sales are organized so that there is no glut of markets one day and shortage another.

Another difficulty is lack of capital backing for big agricultural expansion.

Nevertheless there is no mistaking the renewed vigor in the farming industry. Even if farmers are having to put their trust to an unprecedented extent in the Government in planning their new output, they know their produce is of vital importance and that the confidence of agriculture is one of the mainstays of home defense. To sum up in a colloquialism of the cricket field, farmers feel they are on an "easier wicket" then they have been for many years.

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Washington Sideglances

Battle cry of Republicans for 1940—Soviet embassy celebrates the 'Great Revolution' with a luncheon —Speaking back to the official spokesman—That third-term talk.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Rarin' to Go: "Life begins in '40."

That slogan, emblazoned on a trumpeting elephant is being pushed by Representative Frank Carlson of Kansas as the Republican battle cry for next year's presidential campaign.

Its originator is Frank Seidel of Salina in Mr. Carlson's district.

Supersensitive: "In celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requests the honor of your company—"

Said to commemorate such a gruesome occasion thought official Washington as it was thus summoned to a reception at the Soviet Embassy. The party has been an annual affair ever since the reopening of the Embassy here several years ago, but someway, most Americans are a little more sensitive to such things this year than usual.

Actually the anniversary of the "Great October Revolution" is to the Soviets what the Fourth of July is to Americans and Bastille Day is to the French. Mere wording of an invitation has failed to keep Washingtonians away from an Embassy whose parties hold the record for lavishness.

Foreign Office Spokesman: Reporters are calling Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, the "foreign office spokesman." For Mr. Early has had the delicate job lately of expressing various interpretations on foreign affairs which the White House wishes circulated, but which the President cannot state himself—for obvious reasons. So Mr. Early, who is far from being an erudite and pedantic expert in diplomacy but is rather a bluff, emphatic man interested mainly in domestic affairs, has to sit back and deliver long dissertations on the intricacies of foreign politics. It happened one day this week that when Mr. Early had a particularly lengthy interpretation to give out, the Secretary of State had virtually nothing to say at his conference across the street. But even those reporters who poke fun at Steve Early in the role of Secretary of State, unanimously agree that he is a bang-up expert press secretary.

Repartee: Once this week Secretary Early wound up his charges that Premier Molotoff was speaking so as to influence the House vote on the arms embargo with a rhetorical question: "Why was the Molotoff speech so timed?"

Ray Tucker, correspondent for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, retorted: "Steve, do you really want an answer to your question?" "Sure," said Steve.

"Well," said the correspondent, "the answer is that they're all doing it. The British did the same thing earlier this week in announcing prospective German bombings."

"Oh," said Steve, "that announcement came from Berlin!"

"No, it didn't, it was British!" persisted the reporter.

And the conference broke up with the freedom of the press very much to the fore. The reporter, who regarded Mr. Early's interpretations as "unneutral," sought to swing the balance back—and with some success. Let the reporters in the sanctum of other "foreign office spokesmen" try that one!

Washington

President's Pal: Jerry Sadler, the Breezy Texan picked by the New Deal to head off the Presidential candidacy of John N. Garner, in his home state, visited the White House this week and described the Vice-President as the "first casualty of the European war."

Mindful of the request from headquarters for a holiday on Roosevelt third term talk, Mr. Sadler edged carefully around a statement that the war had strengthened Mr. Roosevelt's chances for a third term. "I am not a backer of Garner for President," he said, "but I am in favor of a third term for him as Vice-President.

Was'ms: In reporting deflection of many Radicals in this country away from their Communist-leanings since the signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact reference is now being made here to "the isms that are was'ms."

They Agreed on Neutrality

Wide World

Senate and House Conferees

Seated, left to right—Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada; Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia; Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas; Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

Standing, left to right—Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York; Representative John Kee (D) of West Virginia; Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey; Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York; Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas.

Embargo Lifted, Congress Goes Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—With the gratified signing by President Roosevelt of the Nation's new charter of neutrality today, and the adjournment of Congress probably until the regular session in January, the United States entered on a new phase of presidential foreign policy.

By common agreement of those who repealed the arms embargo and those who opposed, the slate is now cleared of the frequently confused dispute over what sort of neutrality the Nation shall adopt. The decision is made, the Roosevelt foreign policy now will either be confirmed or disclosed by its subsequent acts, and all parties and factions will be free to concentrate on what everyone has insisted was the prime object of American policy: preserving and extending peace.

The final hours of the six weeks special session saw the Senate version of the neutrality bill accepted in all major points after the procedure of conference with the House. President Roosevelt, with the signing in which he took great satisfaction accomplished, concentrated all efforts on getting out the various proclamations which are needed to put it into effect. It was anticipated that these would be completed some time today, though there may be delay in the fixing of combat or danger zones.

In anticipation of the orders, American steamship lines canceled the last minute sailing of the Liner Washington and all other sailings across the North Atlantic. Even as Norway may have ended the City of Flint incident, which has done much to dramatize the dangers of the most serious variety of blockade running by American ships, now banned by the new law, the American merchant marine prepared to take major readjustments to keep as many as possible of its ships functioning on the safer sea lanes.

President Roosevelt in a letter to Congressional leaders wished the members of Congress "a pleasant Thanksgiving and a Merry Christmas," and contributed a final note of humor to the occasion in these words: "May I add that I hope those members in the States where Governors have set Nov. 30 as Thanksgiving Day will celebrate both Thanksgivings—on the twenty-third and the thirtieth."

The Senate adjourned at 6:21 p. m. after accepting the conference report by a vote of 55 to 24, and the House gavel struck a quarter of an hour later, after a vote of 243 to 172 sent the bill to the White House for signature. A move chiefly from the opposition to keep the Congress in session, which lifted its head for a short while, did not materialize in force, for the adjournment vote in the House was 223 to 189, and in the Senate, 46 to 25.

There were many indications that the losing groups in the fight over the embargo repeal were prepared to re-form their ranks in a new position, which in their language amounts to "seeing that this first step toward war (the embargo repeal) which fooled many people into thinking it was a legitimate neutral action, shall not be followed by further steps toward war."

Administration supporters meanwhile, stoutly stood by their contention to the last that the repeal did not constitute a step toward war, and that the subsequent actions of the Administration would bear them out.

The changes made in the bill in conference were chiefly in the nature of consolidating or clarifying decisions already taken, with the exception of one which waived the provisions requiring that title and interest in goods shall pass to the foreign purchaser or agent before leaving the United States, in the case of American flag shipments to belligerent ports in the so-called safer areas. This means that not only will there be blockade running by American ships, though out of reach of all but long distance German submarines or commerce raiders, but there will be an American financial stake in the cargos.

Other last minute changes included provisions that American sailing up to the time of the signing of the bill shall be exempted from its provisions, and that the ban on belligerent credits shall not extend to international telephone, cable and radio facilities.

The final speaker in the House for the Administration, Representative John Kee (D) of West Virginia, rested the case by saying "this is the best possible act that could be passed to keep the United States out of war." Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who declined as one of the conferees to sign the conference report, was asked for his final opposition verdict.

"I hate to tell anyone that," he said.

Embargo Repeal Cost U. S. $235,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 4.

Repeal of the arms embargo cost the Federal Treasury more than $235,000.

Congress was in session 44 days from the time it was assembled on Sept. 21 to Friday, and the only legislation it passed were the neutrality revision bill and an appropriation measure.

The appropriation bill provided $51,000 for transportation allowances to Senators, $171,000 for similar allowances to House members, and $4-a-day for 60 pages.

An additional expense was printing the Congressional Record.

Salaries of the members of Congress and those of most of their staff are on an annual basis, as are most other expendtures. These outlays were not included in the special apprpriation measure.

Neutrality Bill: Its Provisions in Brief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — Following is a summary of the important provisions of the new neutrality legislation passed by Congress during the special session just adjourned:

1. The embargo on shipment of arms, munitions and implements of war to belligerent Nations is repealed.

2. American ships except those of the Red Cross may not carry "passengers, or any articles or materials" to belligerent ports overseas, excepting possessions of Nations at war in specified areas of the Western Hemisphere, and in waters other than the North Atlantic and Mediterranean, during this particular European war. Only goods other than arms and munitions may be carried to the exempted ports, however.

3. The President at his discretion may fix "combat areas" or danger areas as Secretary of State Cordell Hull has described them, into which American flag ships and citizens may not go.

4. All "right, title and interest" in goods shipped to belligerents must be transferred to a foreign owner or agent before they leave American shores, excepting goods other than arms and munitions which are destined to outlying belligerent ports as permitted by the law.

5. Terms for belligerent purchases shall be cash.

6. American citizens may not travel on belligerent ships except under circumstances determined by the President.

7. Except for humanitarian purposes, funds may not be collected for belligerents in the United States.

8. American merchant vessels may not be armed, except insofar as is necessary to preserve maritime discipline.

9. No belligerent vessel can use the American flag as a means of escaping capture.

10. The President may issue appropriate regulations to control the use of American ports by armed foreign merchantmen and submarines.

11. The system of full licensing and publicity for shipments of arms and munitions abroad, under the National Munitions Control Board, is to be continued in full.

12. An American Republic at war with a foreign State shall not be affected by this law, unless involved in a foreign alliance.

Embargo Victory Is Tempered By Strictures on U. S. Marine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Gratification that Congress had lifted the arms ban was widespread here today, but mingled however with misgivings that the cash and carry feature of the embargo repeal might go far to wreck American merchant shipping.

Tribuate meantime was paid to William Allen White and Clark M. Eichelberger, chairman and director, respectively, of The Non-Partisan Committee for Peace Through Revision of the Neutrality Law, for their work in rounding up men and women throughout the Nation to urge upon their Senators and Representatives in Washington the need for repeal.

Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, voiced the consensus here today when he declared that the action of the House of Representatives in concurring in the Senate bill was a matter of "utmost importance and of far-reaching national and international effect."

"The repeal of the embargo has left the situation where it would have been under international law without any American legislation," he said. "That law permits citizens of neutral states to trade anywhere upon the high seas, subject to the rights of belligerents to search for contraband and also to establish, if they are able to do so, an effective blockade of enemy ports.

Would Have Favored Germany

"To have maintained an embargo on arms or any material essential to carry on the war would have been, in effect, unneutral as against the Powers controlling the seas—that is, France and England—and would have operated altogether in favor of the land army of Germany."

Mr. Coudert saw the cash-and-carry policy as "an experiment believed to be of use in preventing America from becoming involved in the war."

"While we all trust that it may have the desired effect," he said, "let us not forget that on the only occasion upon which it was ever attempted—during the administration of President Jefferson—it completely failed.

"It must further be admitted that it involves a surrender of the rights of American nationals to trade and travel upon the high seas which belong to no nation, and that it constitutes a voluntary submission to the belligerents who desire to use the seas for their own warlike purposes.

"Aside from the question as to how far it may affect the dignity and prestige of this great Nation there arises further a very serious economic consideration which will doubtless be brought out very vividly in the near future.

How Will It Affect U. S. Ships?

"May not this cash-and-carry policy go far to wreck our merchant shipping so essential to national safety as well as American prosperity? Will not our shipping pass under other flags, or is it possible that it may find other and compensatory routes of travel?

"All of this will be tried out within the next few months, and perhaps such a trial may be justified by the overwhelming desire of our citizens to see America out of war, but as to the wisdom of such a radical experiment only the future can decide."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and dean of the Republican Party in New York, saw repeal of what he characterized as "the mis-called Neutrality Act" as a peace move—"a distinct step forward in our frequently declared national policy of international co-operation to promote prosperity and peace."

At the same time, Dr. Butler struck out sharply at Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives for their opposition to repeal of the embargo.

Dr. Butler Is Ashamed

"As a member of the Republican organization longest in active service in New York, I am ashamed of the record which the majority of Republican Senators and Representatives in the Congress have made on this subject. They have forfeited the confidence of the country by speaking and voting in favor of a policy which would certainly lead us into these wars sooner or later and in support of a ridiculous and wholly impossible isolation from the rest of the world in flat contradiction to the frequently declared policies of the Party during the last 40 years."

Mr. Eichelberger also saw the neutrality resolution as an aid to peace.

"For my part, I welcome the favorable vote as a defeat for blind isolationism and a repudiation of the demagoguery which by a mass expression of opinion, has frequently paralyzed intelligent foreign policy," Mr. Eichelberger said.

"The defeat of the isolationists will be helpful for a future peace. If the European democracies win, there will be an opportunity to lay the foundation of a just peace and the co-operation of the United States will be welcome in that effort. Had the isolationists triumphed in the neutrality debate, few people abroad would have been willing to listen to any suggestions from this country because again they would have been convinced that the intelligent voice of America was forever silenced by the isolationists. Now that the wishes of the American people have been expressed in this issue their views for a just peace will be more respected when the opportunity comes to present them."

Prosperity by World Trade Declared to Rest on Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Increasing prosperity through a rapid extension of world trade is possible if the nations would regard each other as friends instead of as potentional enemies, according to Sir George Paish, British economist, writing in the November issue of International Conciliation, organ of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, just released.

Listing 10 steps whereby the world can insure growing prosperity and avoid the increasing poverty brought by war, Sir George writes that every nation must make an "about face" in its present policies. He holds that the German invasion of Poland will have tragic economic consequences for Germany as well as for the victim.

Would Stop War

The first step the world must take is to stop the Sino-Japanese War and to receive assurances from Germany and Italy that they will renounce war as a national policy, he says. This should be followed by substantial British and American loans to Germany, Italy and Japan and by the abolition of every hindrance to international trade.

Sir George holds that these steps should be followed by stabilizing the currencies of all countries and by a reopening of the world's capital and credit markets to the world's needs, and the complete elimination of all immigration barriers so that capital and labor may follow opportunity.

After this, all colonies should be opened on the basis of equal opportunity to all, while such states as Russia, China and the Balkans should be provided with capital necessary for the development of communication, irrigation and the exploitation of wealth, he continued.

The two final steps in Sir George's program were given as a world-wide agreement to collaborate for mutual good through the medium of the League of Nations and as a world-wide recognition that all nations are mutually friendly instead of mutually hostile.

Urges Co-operation

"Were the nations voluntarily to co-operate for their mutual good and the whole world converted into a community of free nations, in which trade was free, migration was free," he continues, "services could be freely rendered and capital and credit could be employed wherever they could be used to advantage. The world in general could not fail to make greater and greater progress as co-operation grew more intimate and it was discovered that such co-operation brought an ever increasing measure of mutual prosperity."

In a postcript to his article, Sir George wrote that the German attack on Poland was "a great mistake" for all the world.

"Instead of restoring Germany, the war will reduce the German people, and with them the greater part of Europe, to very great privation and distress," he declares. "Moreover, it will disorganize the world's great machine of trade in still greater measure. Without the war, the period available for adjustment was a very short one. War had made the period shorter still.

"Can statesmen and people of all countries not understand that the way they have chosen is fraught with unprecedented disaster not only to the warring nations, but to every nation, and can they not apply their united wisdom to overcoming the gravest danger with which the entire world has ever been confronted?"

Indiana Farmer Champion Cornhusker of the Nation

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 4 (AP)—Lawrence Pitzer, lanky Indiana farmer with 160 acres of corn back home waiting his attention, is the new king of the cornhuskers.

He outshucked the pick of 11 States in the national contest yesterday, finishing with a net total of 28.39 bushels of corn for the 80-minute session.

"Always felt I was entitled to one of these contests," grinned Mr. Pitzer, known to his friends as "Slim."

It was his fifth try at the title. Running-up was Richard Huth, Granite Falls, Minn., with 27.03 bushels. Mr. Huth is Minnesota State champion.

The new national champion, although he hung up a new record in winning his State contest last week, was considerably under the national record of 41.5 bushels established by Elmer Carlson, Iowa, in 1935.

Mr. Pitzer won his State contests from 1932 through 1935, but his best previous effort in the national was third place in 1935. He is married and has one son. He farms about 300 acres in Fountain County, Ind.

About that 160 acres of corn still in the field back home:

"Sh, I'll use a mechanical picker on most of that," he drawled.

With his victory Mr. Pitzer won $100 in cash and a trophy. Mr. Huth won $50.

Third place and $25 went to Ecus Vaughn, Illinois State champion, who finished with the greatest net load, but who lost out because of excess husks clinging to the husked ears. His home is at Monticello.

Ted Koger, Elmer, Mo., State champion, was fourth, and Otto Sorensen, Blair, Neb., fifth. Mr. Koger won $15, Mr. Sorensen, $10.

A throng estimated by Will Zurbucken, Assistant State Highway Patrol Director, at 112,000 witnessed the contest in the 40-acre field of hybrid corn two miles north of Lawrence.

The huskers went to work shortly before noon. Each husked two rows at a time. Their lands consisted of six rows, each a fourth of a mile long.

It took the judges three hours to determine the winners, but much of the crowd remained for the announcements.

Art Johnson, Minnesota runner-up, was unable to compete. This cut the entry list to 21 from Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Nebraska.

Olney Husband-Wife Managerial Team Mark Decade of Theatrical Success

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4—What bids fair to be one of the most successful seasons of the Westchester County Center is on here, marking the tenth anniversary of the producing-managerial careers of the Julian Olneys.

Looking forward to a 1939-'40 season that includes such organizations as the Philadelphia Orchestra and artists like Yehudi Menuhin, Marian Anderson, John Charles Thomas, and Simon Barer, this husband-and-wife team of producers today look back on more than 70 presentations without a failure.

Known as the Mrs. Julian Olney Series, with Mrs. Olney as President and Mr. Olney as Treasurer, these presentations include any type of artistry considered worthwhile by the co-managers and have assumed a cultural importance reaching far beyond the limits of Westchester County.

One might assume that the planning and supervision of such a series would keep Mr. and Mrs. Olney busy, but it is merely one of their activities. Last summer they took over the management of the Ridgeway Theater near White Plains, N. Y., to begin another series of presentations, leading with Paul Robeson in "The Emperor Jones." Other dramatic "hits" were scored by Jane Cowl, Ethel Barrymore, Gladys and Philip Merivale, Edward Everett Horton, and others.

In addition to this new production enterprise, Mr. Olney is a Manager of the Lewisohn Stadium Concerts in New York City, meanwhile finding time to serve as Musical Director of the New York World's Fair prior to its opening last April 30.

Nor does the series and the theater take up all of Mrs. Olney's time, for at various times she has served as President of the White Plains Contemporary Club, Vice-President and Manager of the White Plains Civic and Business Federation, and as an active participant in the affairs of the local Community Chest, the White Plains Young Women's Christian Association, and the College Club.

Perhaps, though, when one considers the length of the Olneys' service in the theater, their multiple undertakings are easier to understand, for their managerial career began in college, where Mr. Olney was in Columbia University and Mrs. Olney was in Barnard.

At that time the two institutions decided on a joint production of "As You Like It," and the two students were co-managers, ticket sellers, publicity agents, and actors.

After their marriage, they decided they had had enough of managing stage productions and moved to California, but apparently life away from the theater lacked something, and so back they came to White Plains and a career that is still on the upswing.

Dies Committee Takes Long Recess

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Dies Committee investigating un-American activities recessed yesterday for three weeks. Its last witness was William G. Ryan of Milwaukee, who went to Spain in 1937 to fight for the Madrid Government and said he became disillusioned.

Attorney General Murphy advised Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas that the Justice Department would take prompt action if it found "a substantial legal basis" for the view that the American League for Peace and Democracy is an agent of a foreign principal.

Stoudt Denial

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—H. A. Stoudt, Chairman of the Panama Canal Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) yesterday denied he was a Communist, a charge voiced in Washington by a witness before the House Committee on un-American Activities.

In a statement, Mr. Stoudt said, "I have never been a member of the Communist Party, nor have I been a follower of Stalin's philosophy."

Ohio Pension Plan Hit in Drive

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4 (AP)—To every home in greater Cleveland where live a fifth of Ohio's voters, today went house-to-house canvassers with leaflets attacking a controversial pension plan on which the State votes next Tuesday.

"Warning," blared big red letters, "to all home owners and renters. Kiss good-bye to your house and lot and probably to your job as well."

Outside large factories similar broadsides were handed workmen. A different type of circular went to every person with a mortgaged home. Others were drafted for Parent-Teacher Associations and school teachers.

This was a sample of the thoroughness of the campaign against the pension plan proposed by Dr. Herbert B. Bigelow, Cincinnati preacher-politician who would have the State guarantee, by constitutional amendment, $50 a month incomes to retired wage earners 60 years or older, and $80 to couples.

"I can honestly say," Dr. Bigelow declared, "there have been times when there has been pretty effective opposition but recently there's been a decided reaction against the kind of campaign they've put up."

One of the most extensive propaganda machines ever assembled in Ohio—the Ohio Emergency Committee—was formed by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and other state-wide business and professional organizations to fight the plan and a companion amendment which would lower signature requirements to place issues directly before the people.

Core of the dispute is the plan's financing provisions. The money would be raised by an income tax equal to one-fourth the present Federal tax, and by a 2 per cent tax on land valued at $20,000 or more an acre. Dr. Bigelow estimates the cost at $60,000,000 a year, the committee at more than five times as much, or twice the present State budget for all services.

Martin L. Davey, former Democratic Governor, and Gov. John W. Bricker, his Republican successor, have declared the plan would bankrupt Ohio, drive industries from the State. The plan has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in State convention.

"Reports are extremely encouraging," declared Mr. Bigelow. "There is nothing wild or extreme about my proposition which goes only a little further than Congress has provided."

Anglo-French Plan For Joint Purchases

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—Great Britain and France, grasping at the chance offered by the United States' lifting of the embargo, conferred today on a joint plan for purchases of war materials overseas.

Authorized sources disclosed that the French and British governments were studying such questions as payment, shipment and distribution between them of American arms.

Warplanes such as the Curtiss Hawk, which the French regard as one of the most flexible fighting ships on the western front, were understood to be the American product in which the Allies were most interested.

There was no indication at the moment, however, to what extent they might be contemplating purchases.

Rise in Cost of Living Noted for Aug. 15-Sept. 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After declining almost without interruption for nearly a year, the cost of living of wage earners in the United States rose 2 per cent between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, bringing living costs to the level of September, 1938, according to the National Industrial Conference Board today. A survey by the Board reports living costs 15 per cent lower than in 1929, but 19.8 per cent higher than the low point reached in 1933.

Silver Tree Likes Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In arranging a new floral display of cyclamen, Boston fern, and silver tree in the main foyer of the Los Angeles Museum, the Museum office reported that the silver tree, a native of South Africa, will grow nowhere outside its native habitat except in Southern California, where it attains an even larger growth.

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Your leg size has a name in
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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series — *Page 117*

International Law: The 'Flint' Tests It

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Today much of the world is at war. Now war means that international law—the means of regulating relations between nations, is under great stress. Warfare is the court of last resort in international affairs. It means essentially that decisions based on intelligent discussion and proper give-and-take are no longer possible, although it still plays a restricted part during war.

"The case of the American freighter, the City of Flint, has focused much attention on international law during the past week. A prize ship, the ship of a powerful neutral, rushed into another neutral's port, slipped along the coast of Norway for the trip to Germany, then released by Norway which interned the German prize crew—the City of Flint is a case to discuss."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, could you first tell us something about international law. How does it differ from ordinary law?"

Answer: "The chief difference is that within a nation there is a supreme court of one sort or another, backed by the state and its police forces to maintain the law. In international law there is no central head like this. Individual nations have to agree jointly to abide by laws, arrived at after much discussion and experience. When any nation doesn't wish to abide by those laws there is no force to make it do so unless a stronger nation goes to war over the issue and defeats the offending nation."

Question: "Does international law spring from the same source as ordinary law within a nation?"

Answer: "Broadly speaking, all law has come down from hard experience on the part of man in trying to get the most out of life. Two methods early showed themselves. One was completely unrestricted freedom for the individual, unrestrained in any case except by some other individual or individuals who were stronger physically. That is the principle of anarchy. The other method was order through law. In this case the individual gives up some of his freedom for the greater gains he will receive under an orderly society.

"In the early days of man, before law was established, an individual found most of his time taken up with offense or defense. Imagine two men on adjacent farmlands. One claims his land goes further than the boundary put up by his neighbor. They argue about it. Neither will give in. In our society of today, the case goes to court and is decided. If either party tries to seize the land in violation of the decision the police step in and peace is quick and immediate.

"In the old days, without any courts or law, the strongest side won any decision. Since the strength of men or families was constantly changing with time, with the number of friends or sons, and since their ambitions equally changed, with more or less demands being made on neighbors to give way to their will, life was chaotic and fighting almost continuous."

Question: "Didn't the combining of these groups into nations stop this anarchy?"

Answer: "Yes, within the nation. Then it became a question of fighting between bigger groups or nations and that is war."

Question: "How does international law justify the seizure of the City of Flint? What right have the Germans to seize an American ship, even if they did have a right to the cargo, destined for Britain?"

Answer: "The ship and crew as well as the cargo are treated as a unit in prize procedure. This rule is necessary since realistically the ship, with cargo and crew for evidence, must be brought into the port where the court sits. Germany so far has apparently not violated international law. Therefore there is no step the United States could have taken to protect the ship or crew since they took the risk of the situation by trying to run the blockade with contraband goods in the first place."

Question: "Wasn't Norway violating international law by letting a German-controlled prize ship use its territorial waters in getting the ship safely to Germany, which prevents the British from moving in and seizing the City of Flint?"

Answer: "The best thought we can raise on that says that a neutral may regulate its territorial waters more or less as it chooses, under the overall restriction that a prize cannot remain at one port or harbor for refuge but must move along without receiving more than vital supplies. When the Flint entered Haugesund on an excuse that wouldn't hold up, Norway then had the right to act."

Question: "Why doesn't that leave a loophole for German raiders? Couldn't they cruise along coastal water of neutrals whom they had 'persuaded,' à la Stalin in the Baltic, to leave them alone, literally using such waters as a flexible base for night raiding?"

Answer: "No. A commerce raider is an outlaw in international law and thus cannot get that protection. But a prize ship is in another category and its position in such a case has never been thoroughly worked out in international law. Thus anything might happen since international law at its best is strained during war and in the case of an unsettled point is about as good as non-operative. The Dutch in the World War interned British and German prizes for merely passing through Dutch waters. Yet Norway permitted free passage until a port was entered unjustifiably.

"Now for a further expansion of this discussion, I am going to turn the meeting over to our guest speaker, Dean Woodruff, a member of the Fireside research staff—on page 119."

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The World Seeks a Law for Nations

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Landmarks on the Road Toward a World Code of Laws

(1) A scene of The World Court in session at The Hague. British counsel is pleading its case in a controversy with Belgium. (2) The Peace Palace, The Hague, where numerous conferences on international law have taken place. (3) Hugo Grotius, Father of Modern International Law. (4) The last page of the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact, signed by M. Doumergue, then President of France, which theoretically outlawed war.

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International Law Needs Firmer Foundations

By Dean Woodruff

The seizure of an American merchant ship, the "City of Flint," by the Germans and the protracted neutrality debates in Washington have once more centered interest on the intricate problems of neutrality and international law.

There is no world-government or police system to enforce the International Law of Peace, yet it plays an exceedingly important part in the every-day relation between states. Far from being an academic subject, it touches the sphere of interest of each individual: every time you write a letter to a foreign country or listen to a broadcast from Europe, and every time a ship docks in or sails from any harbor, many of its rules must be applied.

In times of peace one does not often realize that there is such a thing as a law of nations, because most of its provisions are observed as a matter of course. They are simply considered part of the law of the land.

In times of conflict, however, the International Law of War and Neutrality comes into effect. This is neither as well defined nor as rigidly observed.

A spirit of protest against repeated violations of neutral rights, such as the capture of the City of Flint, brought into being the first set of rules governing the relations between states 300 years ago.

Neutrality Problem

Since then the rules have often been revised through the influences of established custom, treaties, conventions, court decisions and the opinions of noted jurists. Old un-neutral practices such as selling soldiers or fleets to a belligerent state had been abolished by the end of the Revolutionary War. Rules for sieges and blockades, for the exchange of prisoners, and for other phases of actual warfare became firmly established.

The International Law of Neutrality, however, has been by far the most difficult to draw up and enforce. It is a product of compromises between rival and incompatible interests. The belligerent seeks through the means of a blockade, such as England has clamped on Germany today, to starve out the blockaded power and to prevent him from importing arms and war materials. The neutral, on the other hand, insists on the right to carry on normal peacetime commerce.

Neutrals have contended further that their commerce should not be interfered with as long as it is open impartially to both sides in a war. Belligerents have had to refuse to accept this claim, however, because technical "impartiality" can be used as a means of discrimination.

But even those principles of neutrality which have been agreed upon around a conference table have often fallen down in times of war, because no nation has been consistently on one side. England, for example, as a belligerent has often sought to evade restrictions it upheld as a neutral.

"Incidents"

When only two countries have been at war, they have usually chosen to respect the rights or claims of neutrals rather than have them join forces with the enemy, or retaliate in some other way. Since the days of Napoleon, however, more wars have been fought on a large scale and it has been increasingly difficult for neutrals to assert their rights. When they have tried to they have frequently been involved in the wars, as was the United States in 1917.

Some states have therefore chosen to limit their own rights under international law in order to avoid "incidents." The present United States giving up of freedom of the seas rights is a good example of such legislation.

Neutral trade is affected most when one power dominates the sea as Great Britain did in the last World War, for then the familiar statement that "international law is what Great Britain says it is" becomes partially true.

When wars were fought by a few thousand soldiers only arms and munitions were classed as contraband, but since whole nations have been mobilized for war, the contraband lists have been greatly extended. In the World War, for instance, Great Britain began by listing about ten kinds of war materials as contraband, but by April, 1916, the list had been extended to 150 classes, including all foodstuffs and apparently innocent raw materials. The United States and other neutrals protested vigorously, but England preferred to pay indemnities rather than let the goods pass.

Neutral Ships

Belligerents have claimed the right to stop any neutral ship on the high seas and to search it for contraband, and although America objected to this action at the beginning of the World War, the right appears to have been accepted now. Since September several American ships have already been subjected to "visit and search" by both the British and the Germans. If the neutral ship resists or attempts to escape, it may be sunk.

Vessels found to contain contraband goods are placed in charge of a prize crew, such as took the City of Flint to Russia, and taken to the nearest belligerent port to be condemned by a prize court. If the ship is found to have been captured illegally, it is released and an indemnity is paid. Captured ships may not be destroyed at sea "except where the security of a belligerent might be endangered by failure to destroy the prize."

Since the World War the principle has been set up and confirmed by two international conferences that submarines are subject to the same rules as surface ships. The use of military aircraft in patrolling the seas in the present conflict is bound to create new problems for international law.

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Making Rules for World Order

What Is It?

In a few words, international law is that group of rules that is supposed to govern relations between nations. Some people prefer to call it supra-national law, for it tries to co-ordinate the various national laws. It tries to draw the boundaries of sovereignty.

Of course there are disputes and friction. Unless those disputes are to be settled by war, they must be settled by some body set up to arbitrate or conciliate disputes. The Permanent Court of Justice at The Hague is one such piece of machinery.

When Did It Start?

In the long, long ago, nations acknowledged no uniform set of rules for getting along together. In fact there was not much need for such rules. Empires dominated wide regions. Rome had its law—but not its international law. The concept of international law came in with the rise of national state. That was only a few centuries ago.

The first rude beginnings at international lawmaking grew out of maritime conflicts. It was on the sea that rights were the haziest. The lack of a rule book on international relations was proving disastrous to the many mushroom independent states that were appearing. The time was ripe for the gathering of the innumerable international practices into a formula.

Hugo Grotius—1625

The horrors of the wars of the 17th century inspired a Dutch scholar and diplomat, Hugo Grotius, to write down his decisions and observations on international law. His "Concerning the Law of War and Peace" won him the title of Father of Modern International Law.

During the 17th and 18th centuries whenever a peace was made, Grotius' formulation of international law was studied. His writings actually influenced the practice as well as theory of international law. From his time on international law has been gathering new treaties, rules, conventions unto itself in spite of frequent and discouraging setbacks.

Slow Progress

Louis XIV's half a century of conquest with the string of peace treaties it involved added to the sum total of international law rules. By them it was agreed that belligerents could visit and search neutral vessels, that free ships made free goods, that blockades to be recognized by neutrals had to be effective.

The United States at times made its voice heard in this vitally important field. It early espoused the rights of neutrals, and helped obtain recognition of the doctrine of "the freedom of the seas." All by itself, it added the Monroe Doctrine to the shelves of international law.

The Napoleonic period was hard on international law, since the Corsican, for a time, embodied all such law in himself. But at the Congress of Vienna law was restored as an international force and even strengthened in certain fields—particularly those concerning international rivers, the classification of diplomatic agents, the slave trade.

International Conferences

Beginning with the 1856 international conference in Paris, nations began the arduous and unending task of developing and codifying international law. The Declaration of Paris, among other things, abolished privateering, and drew up rules of contraband. Though the United States did not sign the Declaration, it recognized its validity.

There then followed a series of international conventions on a wide series of subjects. The 1864 Geneva convention provided for the humane treatment of the wounded. The 1874 Brussels convention codified the rules for land warfare. At the Congress of Berlin in 1884 rules were laid down regulating the exploitation of Africa. There were conventions on communication, on safety at sea, on the protection of migratory birds, on the opium trade.

The Hague Conferences

The high point in international law before the World War was reached in the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907. Although these failed to limit or reduce armaments or get an agreement on compulsory arbitration, they did result in the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, better known as the Hague Tribunal. Also they restated the laws of land and sea warfare including such matters as the rights of neutrals, the rights of noncombatants, the administration of occupied territory, bombardment, prisoners, mine laying. The importance of these Hague Conferences lies in the fact that they were really the first united attempt of modern nations to deal with the increasingly complicated problem of international affairs.

Perhaps the very latest pre-war attempt to strengthen international law came with the Declaration of London in 1909. It contained a statement of prize law; and, although only ratified by a few nations, has been generally accepted. Its rules pertained to blockade, contraband, unneutral service, convoys.

It should also be noted that Pan American Congresses had in the meantime been busy drawing up agreements among the western hemisphere powers on such diverse subjects as aliens, boundaries, immigration, extradition, aviation, maritime neutrality.

Post-War Period

Just as Napoleon upset the balance of power, endangering international law, so did the World War for a time threaten to wipe out the fruits of Grotius and his successors. Peace brought with it many new problems—the questions of mandates, plebiscites, rights of minorities. The plan of the peacemakers was that all international difficulties arising from these questions should be settled through the machinery set up in the League of Nations. The Permanent Court of International Justice was to decide cases on the basis of existing international law. It has rendered over 40 decisions since the war.

There was an attempt in 1929 by the League Assembly to further codify international law. But the attempt fell flat, and the world depression successfully halted any other attempts toward internationalism.

Perhaps the main characteristic of the post war period has been the continued effort to consolidate peace. There was Locarno in 1925. There was the Briand-Kellogg Pact of 1928. The latter outlawed war—a most momentous step forward in theory, even though in fact it has not worked. For prior to that time war has always been recognized as a legal process under the rules of international law.

What of the Future?

The standards of international law, historically considered, seem to depend largely on the standards of justice and morality existing in the various nations at a given time. The 19th century saw liberal and democratic ideals advance on many fronts. During that period international law reached its highest level. But the World War, the depression, and the rise of dictators rapidly undermined these standards of international conduct. International law was ignored, first in one instance, then in another.

If international law is to become a rugged thing, certain concepts of national sovereignty, it seems, must go by the boards. Whether the present war will have such an effect, no one knows. There is much talk of a new world order, now that the war is on. But when it is over, will it be as much desired?

Neal A. Stanford

Read On—

Is International Law Any Use Today?—by Professor J. L. Brierly in Vital Speeches, Feb. 1, 1938.
Because it attracts attention only when it is broken, such law is considered weak.

The Spirit of International Law—by Cordell Hull, in Vital Speeches, July 1, 1938.
Tracing the history of international law, the American Secretary of State concludes that national isolation is not a means to security.

The War: Gains Outweigh Allied Losses

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 4—The situation after two full months of war proves to be far more satisfactory for Britain and France than could have been expected at the outbreak. The Allies today are in a by no means unfavorable position for attaining their main purpose, which is to foil the aggressors as a step to last settlement.

Taking the situation on the high seas first of all: the Allies today, owing largely to the work of the British Navy, have established an effectual though not an undisputed supremacy of the oceans. German merchant shipping has with only negligible exceptions been swept from the seas. The German Navy as a whole has been bottled up in the North Sea and the Baltic—with two exceptions by no means negligible. These are the two pocket battleships Deutschland and Admiral Scheer, which are believed to have slipped out and to be raiding, one in the North and one in the South Atlantic.

Britain has sustained two serious losses in its fighting fleet: the aircraft carrier Courageous and the battleship Royal Oak, both of which were sunk by submarines with heavy casualties.

Torpedoing of the Royal Oak in Scapa Flow in the north of Scotland caused particular surprise since, in the opinion of most neutral experts, it should have been avoidable in that strongly barricaded harbor.

Big Gains in Tonnage

It is true German submarines and raiders have sunk about 250,000 tons of Allied merchant shipping, of which nearly 210,000 was British. But the rate of sinking has declined steadily since the early weeks of the war. Government figures show that less than one per cent of merchant shipping actually entering and leaving British ports has been affected.

Furthermore, Britain has captured or confiscated ships or cargoes totaling nearly 400,000 tons, which with French captures added exceeds 500,000 tons—more than twice as much as the tonnage lost.

German ships captured will, it is stated here, go far toward making up for British ships lost. Prize courts, permitting requisitioning of these ships for British use, met for the first time this week when a number of captured merchant vessels were turned over to the Government.

The naval situation can therefore be summed up by saying that the British Navy commands the surface of the seas, and though Germany's undersea warfare remains unmastered as yet it cannot be said to menace the life of the British Isles.

On Military Front

On the military front, Britain has three considerable achievements to its credit.

The first of these is the transportation to France without hitch or casualty of an expeditionary force of 158,000 men complete with all its equipment, guns, tanks, and trucks. This feat must be regarded in the light of German threats which the writer heard voiced countless times in the weeks preceding the outbreak of war that "This time Germany would not sit still and let Britain transport an Army to France, but would bomb British ports out of existence."

The second is that compulsory military service has been instituted in the United Kingdom which, combined with volunteer recruiting, is at present preparing an army of at least 1,000,000 men who will either be in France or be ready for service abroad in another six months.

The third achievement in the military field is the constitution within a few weeks after the outbreak of war of a Supreme War Council with a unified command. It took three years to reach this point in the last war, and though co-ordination is still incomplete it isi clear the French and British fighting forces, not only on land but on the sea, and in the air as well are joined in close co-operation.

Poland's Hope

It cannot be denied that nothing effective was done to prevent the crushing of Poland. But it is at least equally obvious that the ultimate fate of the Poles depends not on the amount of assistance given them in the first three weeks of what was clearly a hopeless defense, but in the final supremacy of the Allies. Virtually all military authorities agree here that the Allied waiting strategy is certainly the right one to achieve this purpose.

It is in the air that the first two months of war leave the greatest uncertainty. Flying fleets of both sides are still essentially untried. In Poland Germany's Air Force undoubtedly hastened the triumph of its land force. But military observers there generally agree that no conclusion can be drawn from this fact because Poland had no defenses against air attack either in planes or anti-aircraft guns comparable to those of Britain or France.

There have been indications in relatively small "dog fights" which have taken place on the Western Front or over the North Sea that Britain's fighting and reconnaissance planes are faster and more easily handled than German equivalents. But it is probably too soon to draw any reliable conclusion in this respect.

Puzzling Questions

Several puzzling and yet unanswerable questions arise concerning air warfare.

Why, for instance, has Germany made so little use of its planes against the French on the Western Front? Why have French and British air forces refrained from bombing troop concentrations and military objectives in the Rhineland and the Saar? Why have Germans held back from serious attacks on British ports? Why have there been no attempts at mass bombings of military objectives in Britain? Why has the Royal Air Force confined itself to reconnaissance flights over Germany, dropping no bombs and sometimes not even propaganda pamphlets?

All these questions indicate clearly that war in the air has actually not yet begun. It is likely only Reichsführer Hitler can explain why.

Perhaps the most significant development in the air war so far has been failure of German air attacks on British convoys. In at least two instances, attacks by German bombing squadrons were driven off without any damage to the convoy or convoying naval vessels.

Setback in Diplomacy

On the diplomatic front, Britain has suffered one major defeat. Soviet Russia's support of Germany in partition of Poland cannot be explained away—as there is some tendency to endeavor to do here—as anything other than a setback for the Allies. It is true that ultimately the Soviet may prove embarrassing or worse to Herr Hitler—witness Russian action in the Baltic; but so far the fact that Russia lent its verbal and economic weight to Germany must be reckoned against Britain and France.

To balance this loss, however, French and British diplomacy can point to the pacts with Turkey which have done something to offset in importance Germany's agreement with Moscow. The comparable value of the two accords may be briefly epitomized by saying that whereas the treaty between Joseph Stalin and Herr Hitler lost the Baltic for the latter, the pacts with Turkey preserved the Mediterranean for the allies.

For it is clear that without at least the benevolent neutrality of Turkey, the position of British and French navies in the Mediterranean would have been very uncomfortable. It is safe to say that Turkey's decision has weighed heavily in deciding Italy not to throw in its lot—as yet, at any rate—with its Axis partner.

Italy Major Surprise

In fact, the relatively good relations between Britain and Italy at the present constitute one of the major diplomatic surprises of the war. Six months ago, diplomatic observers almost without exception were prophesying Britain would have to wage war in the Mediterranean, not only against Italy on the sea but also perhaps in Egypt, while the French fought in Tunisia; and against the Arabs in Palestine as well. Furthermore, it was anticipated Spain would be neutral in form but helpful to Germany and Italy in fact.

Nor is this all. In the Far East as well it was freely predicted Britain would be gravely embarrassed and obliged to keep a large part of its fleet in Oriental waters if not actually forced to fight as a result of Japan's drive against British influence in China.

Thus the diplomatic position probably shows a balance in favor of the Allies, especially since America's repeal of the arms embargo is being added to the list.

In the United Kingdom, the morale of the people after two months' struggle is unquestionably solid. There is no boisterous enthusiasm for this war in England, but neither is there the slightest sign of any shirking of the task. A careful survey and detailed inquiries have convinced the writer that the percentage of the population supporting Mr. David Lloyd-George's pacific stand in favor of an immediate attempt at a peace conference now is definitely less than 10 per cent.

Humor Wins Over

People retain their sang-froid and sense of humor despite the terrific strain of the long-drawn-out period of waiting which is equally hard on troops and the civilian population. It is true there is some grumbling at the inconveniences of the blackout which, as carried out with remarkable completeness in distant country cottages as well as the center of London and other cities, stands as a striking invisible monument to the self discipline of the British nation.

The Government's great evacuation scheme has been somewhat upset by returning evacuees, but only in a few localities do these returns exceed 10 per cent, and removal of mothers and children from the danger zones still remains on the whole a considerable feat of efficient organization and a potentially significant social development.

Bombers may yet come to Britain but is already clear that Germany can no longer hope to deliver a knockout blow to Britain by disorganizing the life of the civil population.

Industry and Finances

Economic mobilization is now virtually complete, although many "muddles" remain to be straightened out. The country has accepted courageously the record war budget imposing a drastic 35 per cent income tax and increasing many forms of indirect taxation. Prices have risen 10 per cent but the Government under the watchful eye of Parliamentary Opposition is making genuine efforts to control price rises and check profiteering. Food supplies are sufficient in general, rationing so far being confined to bacon, ham, butter, and even these will not be introduced until mid-December.

Financially, great strains undoubtedly have been put on Britain's financial structures, but the pound has been successfully pegged at about $4—thanks largely to American help. Currency controls have been instituted and a strict system of import and export licenses introduced. Britain is estimated to be spending nearly £8,000,000 a day. Only about half of this sum is being provided by revenue. The Government is borrowing nearly a billion pounds this year—more next.

£280,000,000 in Gold

Gold in the Bank of England, now controlled by an exchange equalization fund, is understood to total about £280,000,000. Liquid foreign assets, including securities held by British abroad, have been put at the disposal of the Government. These assets are estimated to total more than £1,000,000,000.

Behind this tremendous domestic effort of the United Kingdom stands the whole British Empire. It should be recalled the Germans made no secret before the war of their conviction that the British Commonwealth would break up at once under the strain of war. Today, however, Cabinet members from the chief dominions and India are meeting with members of the British Government to co-ordinate the war effort of the Empire.

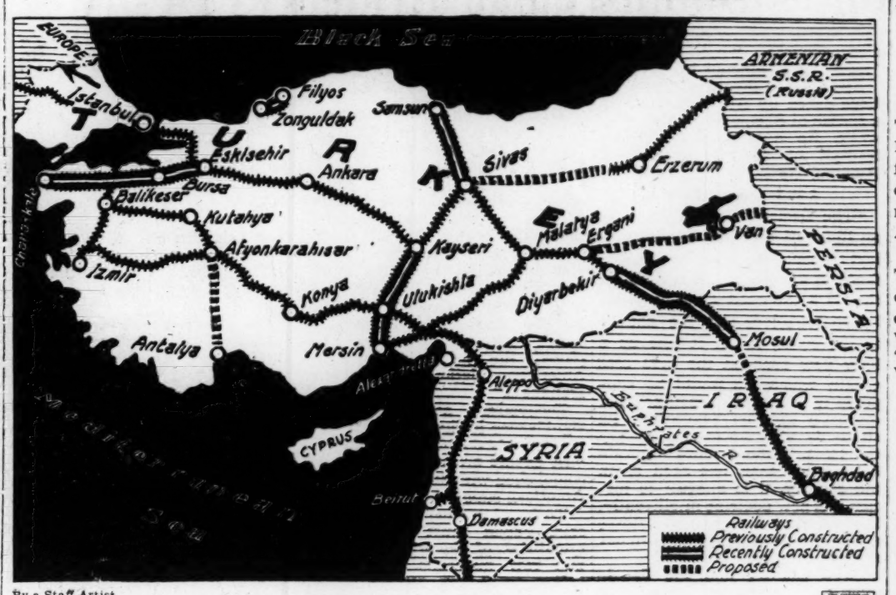
Churchill in Paris

PARIS (AP)—Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, held a series of surprise conferences with high French naval officials Nov. 3 regarding the war at sea while reports from the Western Front told of increased activity by German land troops.

The British naval chieftain talked for two hours with Premier Daladier, conferred twice with Cesar Campinchi, French Naval Minister, and lunched with Rear Admiral Jean Darlan, Supreme Commander of French Naval Forces.

After talking with the British official, Mr. Daladier called a conference of his economic advisers.

Rail Network in the Near East



By a Staff Artist

Quick Transport Opens Trade Avenues

Map shows rapid spanning of Asia Minor by new Turkish railroads, including the almost completed Istanbul-Baghdad route, and the finished line between Samsun and Mersin.

Turkey to Complete German Rail 'Dream'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DIYARBEKIR, Turkey — With most every department of national organization contributing to a country's strategic potentiality in these times, Turkey is pointing to its new-woven railroad network as a symbol of the Republic's foresight in preparedness, as well as its economic and social progress.

This fall sees the regular function of the new Diyarbekir-Iraq extension, which, on the completion of the Mosul sector, will finally signal the realization of pre-war Germany's Baghdad Railway dream.

Turkish enterprise in pushing this scheme so near fulfillment ironically reverses the motive originally inspiring the venture; for, whereas a Turkey-Iraq rail link was, to its German conceptors, the main artery of a "Drang nach Osten," it now fits into Turkish politics as a sharp deterrent against just such designs. Great Britain's Near Eastern salient, comprising its Iraq and Turkey allies, is now, communicatorily, a single unit.

Pointing-Up Process

This latest extension brings Turkey's rail mileage near the 7,000 kilometer mark (4,350 miles). On the advent of the Republic in 1923, it stood at 4,083 kilometers to which 2,000 were added in the first 10 years of the regime; but since a great proportion of vital communications was embraced in that decade of phenomenal construction, the tempo has steadied to a pointing-up process elaborated from time to time by smaller projects.

First important chapter in this industrial saga, the inauguration of the Ankara-Kayseri 300-kilometer sector, May, 1927, put Turkey's greatest textile region on the map. This year more than 30,000,000 meters of cloth may roll over the track. Another 200 kilometers stretched the line to Sivas by August, 1930.

Groping eastward from Fevzi Pasha, engineers lined 250 difficult kilometers to arrive at Malatya early in 1931, and thus accomplished a threshhold maneuver enabling them to reach out through the rich copper basin of Ergani to Diyarbekir. The Malatya-Ergani-Diyarbekir line was inaugurated Nov. 22, 1935.

Meanwhile in Western Anatolia, a 250-kilometer link had joined Kutahya with Balikeser in April, 1932. Two years later, a line sprouted south from Kayseri 73 kilometers to Ulukishla; as this latter junction possessed an old Ottoman Line connection with Mersin on the Mediterranean coast, and Kayseri, through Sivas, was on the northern line to the Black Sea tobacco port of Samsun, a direct liaison was established for the first time between the two seas.

Short Cut to Antalya

The past three years have also seen minor extensions linking Filyos on Asia Minor's north coast with the important coal port of Zonguldak; and a branch from Kutahya to Afyonkarahisar in the west, this previsaging a short cut from Istanbul or Izmir to Antalya when the proposed Afyonkarahisar-Antalya extension is undertaken.

By 1940, more than 7,000 kilometers of railroads will exist in New Turkey, and the work is not to stop there. The subsequent program intends to bridge the isolation of Chanakkale at the mouth of the Dardanelles, from the interior of Asia Minor; to bring Bursa's famous spa on the Sea of Marmora into closer contact with Ankara through Eskisehir; and to exploit two ambitious constructional sorties against Turkey's eastern boundaries, one by extending inland to Sivas the existing Ottoman Line from the Russian frontier to Erzerum, and the other pioneering eastward from the mid-Anatolian junction of Malatya to skirt the Sea of Van and contact the Persian border.

Though Turkey's pre-republican railroads were sponsored by foreign capital, they are now exclusively a State concern.

Latvian Envoy Interprets Pact With Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

many years that the differences in State systems between the two countries do not constitute an obstacle to 'fruitful co-operation' each party has declared that under the new circumstances created by the pact of mutual assistance it will always be guided by respect for the State, social and economic structure of theo ther party thereby strengthening the bases for peaceful, good, neighborly co-operation between their respective peoples."

In regard to the statement that "the Lithuanians are one of the older Slavic tribes and are first cousins of the Poles": The Latvians, Lithuanians and now extinct ancient Prussians form the Baltic branch of the Indo-European race and that they are not Slavs at all. The Lithuanians are first cousins not to the Poles, to whom they are not even distantly related, but to the Latvians. The Latvian and Lithuanian languages are closest of all European languages to the ancient Sanscrit, mother tongue of the Indo-European race.

Organization of Knights

As regards the statement that "the medieval Teutonic Knights first conquered the territory of Latvia and established there an upper crust of German civilization." This requires an explanation. The first knightly order—Knights of the Sword [Gladiferri]—was organized in Latvia by the reigning Roman Catholic archbishop. After the extermination of these Knights of the Sword in a battle with the joint Latvian-Lithuanian army the archbishop of Terra Mariana, as Latvia was then called, organized the Livonian Order, which included knights from all nations of Europe, including England and Ireland. The first Archbishop of Latvia, Albert, was himself a former Primate of Ireland.

Until the middle of the 16th century a struggle was constantly going on in the Archbishopric of Latvia between the archbishop, the Livonian Order and the individual free cities. It may be mentioned here that Riga was not founded by the Germans in 1201 as stated in the article in your newspaper but existed already in the 12th century. Taking advantage of the Protestant movement in Europe the Livonian knights renounced their Roman Catholic faith and became Lutherans in order to seize the lands of the Roman Catholic Church which they held in fief.

As a result of this secularization the Duchy of Courland was formed which existed until 1796. This Duchy came into considerable prominence under the reign of Duke James, when it even had as colonies the island of Tobago in the West Indies and Gambia in Africa. Although in the beginning the Dukes of Courland were nominally vassals of the King of Poland, they soon emancipated themselves and as a King of Sweden declared "The Duke of Courland is to small to be a king but too great to be only a duke." One of the Dukes of Courland, Biron, even became Regent of the Russian Empire.

The greatest struggle, however, went on between Russia and Sweden for the domination of the Baltic Sea. Only at the beginning of the 14th century, after the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire, did this struggle end in the victory of Russia. Nevertheless even the Baltic States enjoyed a far reaching local autonomy and the Czar of Russia added to his titles: Grand Duke of Finland, Duke of Courland and Prince of Livonia, thereby respecting the historical traditions of these countries. [The present Republic of Latvia embraces all Latvian speaking peoples and its territory includes the ancient Duchies of Courland, Livonia and Latgallia.]

Rise of Self-Government

By the end of the 19th century the Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians and Finns even took up a preponderant position in Russia, both culturally and economically, and were fully prepared for the regeneration of their independence based upon the principle of self-determination. This independence was voluntarily granted and respected by Soviet Russia. During the past 20 years these regenerated States have fully proved themselves to be capable of living an independent life and have always observed the principles of neutrality and peaceful co-operation. During the past years Latvia has had no illiteracy, no unemployment and no State deficit. To promote trade with the United States Latvia has established a shipping line with this country. It is worthy of mention that Latvia buys eight times more goods from the United States than it sells to this country. Last year alone Latvia bought cotton from America to the value of $1,250,000. In June, 1939, Latvia also redeemed its bonds which were in possession of the American banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co. for $2,640,000 cash.

I would like to correct the statement that the Baltic barons "remained the dominating upper class of financiers and industrialists" in Latvia. As a matter of fact of all enterprises in Latvia, only 5 per cent are in the hands of Germans, who form 2.98 per cent of the total population of Latvia. As soon as the Baltic Germans lost their privileged position and had to compete with the Latvians on the basis of the merit system they were soon reduced to their natural position. Even physically they have been unable to compete with the sturdy Latvian: the birth rate of Germans in Latvia has steadily been falling and is far below the mortality. Consequently the number of Germans in Latvia has decreased regularly.

The Latvians, Estonians and Lithuanians—the natural masters of the Baltic States—have cultivated their soil and crossed the waters of the Baltic Sea for thousands of years. Having regained the mastery of their own destinies they have no intention of losing it. Moreover, no one menaces this mastery of theirs and in signing treaties of mutual assistance with Soviet Russia they consider that they have only consolidated their own independence in addition to guaranteeing the security of the U. S. S. R.

Taking issue with an article entitled "Stalin and the Baltic States," published in The Christian Science Monitor Oct. 16, the Latvian Minister at Washington presents the official interpretation of his country's relations with Soviet Russia. In the foregoing article Dr. Bilmanis also devotes himself to clarification of some historical details on which he disagreed with the Monitor's interpretation.

Publicity Rule Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, S. C. — This Town's Aldermen, who at a special session voted to enact an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to divulge information to the press on legislation pased by the Council, have rescinded the action.

French Troops Get More Pay

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—France appropriated 810,000,000 francs (about $18,360,000) today to raise the pay of its soldiers.

In addition to a daily 10-franc "combat bonus" (about 23 cents) for men at the front, the Cabinet decreed that the pay of poilus be increased from 50 to 75 centimes (from about one to one and one-half cents) and that of higher grades be raised by 40 per cent.

The appropriation was added to more than 100,000,000,000 francs which France already had set aside in ordinary and extraordinary budgets and a special war chest for military expenses this year.

Cabinet approval of the bonus was won yesterday by Premier Daladier, himself an old soldier, and announced in the official journal.

Official circles said the increases were justified by rigors of life in the service and were made to express the Nation's gratitude.

Norway Frees the Flint; Interns German Captors

BERGEN, Norway, Nov. 4 (AP)—The American freighter City of Flint arrived here today, freed from her German captors by the decision of the Norwegian Government to give the ship back to its American crew.

She came here from Haugesund, 75 miles down the Norwegian coast, leaving behind the prize crew, which was interned by Norway in the sudden climax to the 4,963-ton ship's adventure as the war prize of a German sea raider.

[In Washington the State Department yesterday issued a statement, saying:

"The American Minister to Norway, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, reported at 2 o'clock Saturday morning (Oslo, Norway, time) that she had received a telephonic report from the American Consul at Bergen, Mr. Maurice P. Dunlap, to the effect that the American steamship City of Flint now flies the American flag, the German prize crew having been interned and the American crew released by Norwegian authorities."]

A Norwegian Admiralty statement said:

"The American City of Flint with a German prize crew, was allowed to use Norwegian territorial waters from Tromsö southward. The ship, accompanied by a Norwegian warship Olav Tryggvason and one torpedo boat, arrived at Haugesund Friday evening and anchored off Haugesund without permission.

"As there was no valid reason for calling at the Norwegian port, authorities decided the ship should be given free and the German prize crew interned."

Norwegian naval officials said also a warning shot had been fired across the freighter's bow when she failed to heed a signal from a Norwegian warship to slow down.

There were reports the vessel was put into Haugesund to land an American seaman who had become ill since leaving Murmansk.

It had not been confirmed officially that a sick man was aboard the City of Flint, however, and the impression prevailed among shipping men here that the "sick" American may have been a ruse to provide cause for the Germans to anchor at Haugesund.

[The United States State Department's statement said the commander of the German prize crew had requested permission to enter Haugesund harbor to deliver an ailing American sailor to the United States Consul there.

"The Norwegian Admiral promptly sent a doctor aboard the vessel to determine the facts," the statement continued. "After investigation, the doctor reported that the seaman was not sufficiently ill to justify granting permission for the vessel to anchor. Nevertheless, the vessel did anchor, and the Norwegian authorities then took the action outlined, in accordance with international law."]

[Germany's Chargé d'Affaires at Oslo today protested against Norway's interning the prize crew and releasing the City of Flint. Foreign Office circles in Berlin said the commander of the prize crew was a victim of his "humanitarianism" for putting into Haugesund so an ill American seaman might be given proper medical care.

These circles said Germany would demand release of the prize crew of 18 men and that there might also be a claim for damages on the theory that contraband on the City of Flint would have fallen into German hands if the ship had reached a German port.]

A Norwegian Navy spokesman in Oslo said the Admiralty was concerned over German reaction to release of the City of Flint but, nevertheless, Norway could not permit the German prize crew to continue to violate Norwegian neutrality.

The Admiralty gave no further information, for the time being.

[Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Moscow, reported to Washington Oct. 27 he had been informed by Vladimir Potemkin, Soviet Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, that orders for the City of Flint's departure from Murmansk stated she must leave "with both the German and American crews on board and her cargo intact."

It was assumed, therefore, she still carried the grain, tractors, leather, fruit and wax which Germany insisted was at least partly contraband.]

French Ship Sunk

PARIS (AP)—Naval authorities announced that the 3,491-ton French freighter Baoule had been sunk by German torpedoes in the Atlantic. A French dispatch boat, they said, brought ashore 33 survivors, including the captain of the vessel. Two men were reported killed and 11 missing.

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Americas' 'Safety Zone' Arouses Doubts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The Declaration of Panama, by which the American nations sought to fling a wide non-combatant belt around their continental home, is once again arousing grave questioning.

At his press conference yesterday, President Roosevelt discussed one phase of the matter when he said that the 80-odd German merchant vessels now tied up in American ports for fear of British naval operations would be unable to ply in inter-American commerce.

Asked if British ships would have the right to attack German merchant craft within the "safety zone," the President refused to answer on the ground that it was an "if" question.

Later in the day, the State Department issued a statement on the Declaration of Panama which added little to earlier knowledge, and did not touch on these specific points. But the President's denial that German ships would be able to put to sea raises problems and paradoxes in international law.

The Declaration of Panama lays down the "inherent right" of the American republics to have their adjacent waters "free from the commission of any hostile act by any non-American belligerent nation, whether such hostile act be attempted or made from land, sea or air." The nations pledge themselves to "secure the compliance" of all belligerents to the terms of this declaration.

What of German Ships?

Under these terms, it would seem obviously a violation for British naval vessels to attack German shipping within the area. But would it also be a violation for German merchant shipping to ply within the area? Nowhere in international law is merchant shipping, so long as it behaves itself, forbidden from such activities. British and French merchant shipping is continuing to move freely within the "safety zone." Why should not German shipping do likewise? Because allied warships would intervene. But what is left of the non-combatant area if allied ships are free to prevent German shipping within it?

The only reason why German ships would not at once start commercial operations within the "safety zone" is their fear of allied action. Yet President Roosevelt says he does not believe the German ships will move from port. Though he refused to answer the specific question, the only deduction from his remarks is that British warships have the right to prevent German shipping within the "safety zone," and, under those circumstances, what does the "safety zone" amount to?

These were precisely the questions asked by Alf M. Landon in a speech at Shenandoah, Iowa, this week. He questioned the "neutrality" of the Declaration of Panama. He said:

Landon Sees Peril

"The Declaration of Panama is an illustration of this type of policy; so soul-satisfying, but so difficult to administer. This declaration is a proposed agreement between ourselves and the nations to the south of us. It sets up a hazy new zone on the high seas within which we would be supposed to enforce a streamlined and dramatic kind of neutrality. Its status is still uncertain, to say the least. Without more accurate information than has been given the country, it is difficult to discuss this new doctrine intelligently. But we know enough that it raises many questions full of peril to our neutral position.

"The country and the Senate must demand full particulars, and through debate come to an understanding of the risky possibilities it presents.

"This Declaration of Panama so well illustrates the President's enthusiasm for new and dramatic things. I say to you that, in our international affairs, we have no law and are considering no bill which is as full of dangerous possibilities as this one."

In its statement on the Panama Declaration yesterday the State Department admitted "it is obvious that many highly complicated and technical questions will present themselves which will have to be fully considered and determined through discussions with the belligerents. It is equally apparent that these discussions may necessarily continue over a considerable period of time."

Informed observers here add: "To say the least."

Japan Evidences Desire To Co-operate With U. S.

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Japan, impelled by the need of American raw materials with which to develop vast new markets opened by the European war, was represented by economic experts today as eager to better relations with the United States.

Giving impetus to this belief was a 90-minute confrnecee this morning between United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and Foreign Minister Kichisaburo Nomura, at which both were said to have explored the field of Japanese-American relations with "entire frankness."

Economists, attaching special significance to the meeting, said it was "highly doubtful" that Japan's vast export program could be accomplished without ready access to American supplies.

To carry out her program, they said, Japan must obtain large quantities of American products and raw materials—notably oil, cotton, scrap iron, scrap steel and machine tools.

Details of the discussion between Mr. Grew and the Japanese Foreign Minister were not disclosed, but the Foreign Office issued a brief statement saying Mr. Grew had visited Admiral Nomura at the latter's request.

"The interview," the statement said, "was held because the Ambassador was anxious to see the Foreign Minister upon returning to Tokyo and because the Foreign Minister had wished to hear personally from the Ambassador regarding his views and opinions in connection with Japanese-American relations on which the Ambassador is well-informed."

The statement added that the meeting was "in no respect formal."

Sources close to the Government said the discussion was "conducted in an atmosphere of extreme good will," and that "diplomatic jockeying was notably absent."

The meeting was the first of the officials since Mr. Grew's address Oct. 19 before the Japanese-American Society, in which he said American opinion resented Japanese "interference" with American activities in China.

Japanese hope for a harvest from war-born markets was heightened by the heavy volume of orders received from abroad in the last three months.

Figures of the Central Association for Promotion of Foreign Trade listed foreign orders double the normal figure. The export balance for the first 10 months of 1939 favored Japan by approximately 500,000,000 yen (about $150,000,000), or about seven times the 1938 corresponding figure.

Can Russia Aid Germany?

(Continued from Page 1)

analytical digest of the factors cited by both sides, with a view to presenting the facts and considerations from which an individual can form his own opinion. There is no question here as to whether Russia is willing to go through with a program of aid to Germany; the only question is whether, given the desire, Russia is capable of so doing.

Basic Uncertainties

First, there are three basic uncertainties which underly any estimate of the situation; they cannot now be resolved, and must remain as fundamental modifying factors in any conclusions:

1. If lightning war breaks out on the Western Front, the drain on German imported gasoline, explosives, steel, rubber, etc., will be immediate and prodigious. (It is variously estimated that gasoline consumption in total war might be double or treble the present rate). On the other hand, if Germany elects to remain on the defensive in ground warfare at least, and the Allies also play a waiting game, Germany probably would get along with reduced materials, and the German demands on Russia would be proportionately less.,

2. If Allied strategy or Russian imperialism blocks the extension of German influence deep into the Balkans, the problem of German food supplies will be more stringent. If Germany, on the other hand, expands into the Danube Valley by agreement of Russia or otherwise, and is in a position to demand the fruitage of the granaries there, an adequate minimum supply of foods excepting fats might well be indefinitely assured.

3. The cracking point of a Nation's wartime morale is by no means all a matter of economics. The point at which the Army rank and file will rebel at lack of adequate armament, and the point at which civilian morale will break at the lack of foods, are the results of how much the people want to fight and approve the regime for which they are fighting, and of how much the secret police can suppress protest. These are political factors which cannot be evaluated in advance.

Important Factors

If these three factors are favorable to Germany, its needs will be minimized and its demands on Russia at a level most favorable to success. If these factors go against Germany, the strain on Russia's ability to meet the swollen German needs will be rigorous in the extreme.

Turning now to Germany's primary needs in the field of raw materials for a period of mechanized warfare:

A list of essential raw materials for wartime may be divided into three categories—those in which small and previously accumulated army stocks are probably sufficient, those which must be imported in substantial quantity but whose supply is fairly well assured from neutral areas still accessible to Germany, and those whose supply is problematical and therefore will depend largely upon Russia.

Next comes the perplexing problem of transport, which is so obstinate that many consider it sufficient in itself to thwart the Russo-German plans. Russian oil would either have to make a long trek by rail from the Caspian Sea, subject to all the difficulties and delays of a disorganized railway system, or would have to go across the Black Sea and up the Danube. But the Danube is facing a shortage of boats, and Germany is known to be breaking up Rhine barges, transporting them in pieces, and launching them in the Danube. Moreover the Danube freezes over in the worst of the winter season. Rail or road transportation from Rumania is problematical.

As for the railroads, a study of industrial publications in Germany and Russia shows that both Nations have been seriously embarrassed by their shortage of railway equipment. Russia is buying locomotives in the United States, Germany launched on an ambitious replacement program which was interrupted by the war, and word has come from Germany already of disruption to industrial shipment due to army transport.

Transport Difficulties

The London Economist says: "If one tenth of all Russian rail trucks were to be placed at the exclusive disposition of the Germans, and each truck was loaded once a month (an optimistic estimate, the Economist says parenthetically, in view of the distances), the total annual carrying capacity would be less than Germany's peacetime imports of iron ore alone." Moreover tank cars for oil are under great shortage.

Against these limitations may be set the fact that military automobile and truck roads have recently been pushed through from Russian centers to the western frontier, and that German bombers carefully left the lateral railroad trunk lines through Poland untouched when they did their disastrous work. There is also the fact that dire necessity in time would doubtless prove the mother of much inventiveness. Given the raw materials which were not available during the war of 1914-18 however great the distances and the poor transport, the tendency will be to find ways to get through the obstacles if the initial German stocks can hold out for long enough to get the Russian supply lines really organized. Thus time is of the essence.

The problem of foodstuffs may turn out to be the least acute, surprisingly enough to those who only remember the slow starvation of the German people in the last war. According to the German Institute for Business Research, home grown food consumption in terms of calories amounts to about 83 per cent of German consumption. These figures reflect the large increases in staple crops—bread, grains, potatoes and sugar, and do not show the important deficiency in fruits, vegetables, eggs and fats, particularly the latter.

Poised Public Is Called Best Rights Surety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The preventive of any attack on constitutional guarantees of the American people is an unfrightened public opinion strong enough to show that respect for civil rights is also good politics, according to Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General of the United States.

"We defend free speech and free press, not because we agree with those who need defense," Mr. Jackson said in a debate with Frederick H. Wood, New York attorney and last-ditch opponent of the New Deal, at Town Hall here Nov. 2. The discussion was radiocast over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

"Rather it is because these rights are the very best protection of our system against violent or undergound movements," he declared. "The freedom to bid for acceptance of any cause in the open market place of public opinion makes secret and conspiratorial movements ineffective with any large number of citizens."

People Hold Key

Mr. Jackson asked if the great constitutional guarantees in the United States were in danger, and replied that the answer really lay with the people themselves.

"Civil rights are pretty generally safe except in periods of widespread emotional instability," he continued. "In such times there are always those who, either because they lack balance themselves or because they see an opportunity to exploit the anxiety of others, institute scares and make drives to save the country from exaggerated dangers by suppressing free speech, censoring free press, or punishing free opinion.

"'Red Baiting' is really not so much a crime as it is a neurosis. Fear will cause a stampede among politicians just as it will among the nobler animals. The only cure for this is a steady and unfrightened public opinion strong enough and expressive enough to show that respect for civil rights is also good politics."

Mr. Jackson held it was a mistake to think that Democracy could either be saved or destroyed in Washington alone.

"Democracy here is not a theory of officialdom," he declared. "It is a habit of the American people. It is rooted in the everyday practice of speaking our minds. It is in our daily experience of sifting a little sense from the vast amount of nonsense that we hear and read. It is our daily custom to wait to hear the other side, to discount self-serving statements, to read between the lines of propaganda. It is this experience in independence, in discernment and in forming judgments that makes for the survival of Democracy here. It fails wherever people lose or fail to acquire this experience in living it."

Mr. Wood's Side

Mr. Wood listed three conditions which he held threatened individual rights in the United States. The first of these, he held, was the greatly increased and mounting public debt and continued deficit spending. Growing concentration of power in the Federal Government and new concentration of power in the executive branch of the Government were the other two points.

"It has always been our boast that ours is a Government of laws and not of men," Mr. Wood recalled. "I think few people realize to what an increasing extent many of the more important phases of our National life are now ruled by a series of Federal bureaucracies, thus substituting a government of men for one of laws."

Civic Reform Is Big Issue In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (AP)—The politicians are advocating an era of reform for Philadelphia, a city with a net funded indebtedness of more than $380,000,000 and a bone-dry treasury.

Both Republicans and Democrats are marshaled today behind that proposal.

It's the top issue in this city's mayoralty fight, now holding major interest in an otherwise listless election campaign in Pennsylvania.

Democratic forces are hitting the reform idea hardest. But the Republicans agree that something must be done about conditions which have virtually exhausted the city's financial resources.

Heading the city tickets as candidates for Mayor are Former Judge Robert E. Lamberton, Republican, and Robert C. White, Democrat, the present city controller.

Both have given much attention in campaign speeches to the city's finances, which first began to arouse public concern more than three years ago.

Approval of the 1938 and 1939 budgets was delayed for months while the council hunted for additional revenue to meet estimated expenditures.

On both occasions the pay roll for 21,000 municipal employees was met only through special ruling by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, which set aside a city charter requirement that a budget must be approved before bills can be paid.

The Council tried in vain for six months this year to find funds for a $40,000,000 budget deficit. It finally pushed through a plan for placing "in hock" revenue from the municipally-owned gas works.

But a deficit still is expected at the end of the year. And there's 1940—with its budget requirements—just ahead.

Gibson Thinks Germans Less Keen for Nazi Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—A canvass of the international political situation, ranging from a discussion of German conditions to how war can be kept from the Americas, featured a luncheon by the Foreign Policy Association at the Astor Hotel here today.

Hugh Gibson, formerly Ambassador to Belgium; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., leading Republican and one-time Governor-General of the Philippines, and Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, were the speakers.

Mr. Gibson said his many trips to Germany during the past year had convinced him there had been a distinct "evolution" in public opinion there since the war began, tending away from the Nazi rule.

"There has been a noticeable loss of enthusiasm among the masses of the people," he declared. "There are a number of factors that contribute to this, but I am convinced that the chief one is that the people have been for too long under an emotional strain and that they are war-weary before the war begins."

German public opinion, he held, has been "discouraged with the present German Government because of the very things the regime has done to stimulate enthusiasm—the seizure of Austria, the Sudeten country of Czechoslovakia and the anti-Jewish excesses.

"Perhaps the worse single item is the conclusion of the Soviet pact," he continued. "There were a great many substantial people in Germany who forced themselves to support the regime and to disregard many aspects they deplored, justifying themselves by the statement that they must never loose sight of the fact that Hitler was saving Germany and the rest of the world from the threat of Communism. . . . It has come as a profound shock to these people that he has shown himself an opportunist and that all his professed convictions didn't mean much when they stood in the way of realizing his ambitions."

Colonel Roosevelt found no reason why this country should go to war on the side of the democracies, because, he held, war would shake the foundations of American democratic freedoms.

"As I see it," he said, "there are only two issues for which the United States should face the inevitable disasters of war. The first is to protect our free institutions from real—not imaginery or hypothetical—dangers. The second is to protect our territory and the nations of both North and South America from aggression, whether it come from the East or West. Beyond these two I would not go. . . .

"Our Ark of the Covenant is our American representative democracy. It would not survive another war. By preserving it, we can best serve not only ourselves, but other nations, for we will serve as a beacon toward which other nations can struggle from the mires of tyranny. If it fails, the light will have gone not only for ourselves, but for the world."

The luncheon meeting was preceded by a morning session of the World Affairs Institute sponsored by the Association, among the speakers being Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director for the Association, and David H. Popper, Research Associate of the Association.

N. Y. Dock Strike Holds Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Flat rejection of an offer of mediation by the Maritime Labor Board in Washington to settle the waterfront strike in the port of New York was voiced by Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association here today. The union had "No confidence" in the board, Mr. Ryan declared, and wanted no dealings with it.

Mr. Ryan also turned down an offer of assistance from the National Maritime Union, which distributed pamphlets along the waterfront asserting it was for the rank and file of the strikers and would do what it could to aid them.

Ten vessels were tied up here by the strike when this was written and both longshoremen and shipowners said they would carry the fight to the finish.

Shipping men said they could not possibly pay the increased wages demanded by the strikers without increased revenues. John E. Craig, Vice-President of the Clyde-Mallory Line and Chairman of the Operators' Negotiating Committee, declared it was more than a wage fight and that it was, in effect, "a fight for existence" by the coastwise shipping concerns.

Council Urges Race Tolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Churches have an obligation to the United States, a Nation in which brotherhood prevails, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America declares, in announcing the eighteenth annual observance of Race Relations Sunday, set for Feb. 11, 1940. In a message formulated by the Rev. Philip C. Jones, Associate Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Council challenges the churches to be aware of the "lack of social justice" in the United States and to rid the country of the "great modern heresy of racial discrimination." Christians are called upon "to give themselves to the exposition of, and opposition to, every cruelty and injustice which greed, bigotry and prejudice create." The message further says:

"Education in brotherhood is a continuing process. We must emphasize brotherhood years, brotherhood decades, brotherhood centuries."

New Plane Routes Sought for Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Growing importance of Atlanta as an aviation center is indicated by the announcement of application to permit four major plane routes, which would connect Atlanta with midwestern, central and southern regions.

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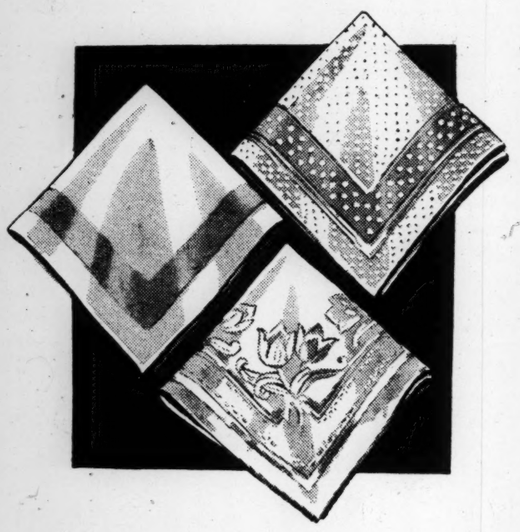

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I. L. O. Treads Peace Path Despite Nations at War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The International Labor Office recently decided to continue its activities during the war following declarations of support from 28 member nations.

Although French delegates have been called to France to serve in the Army, and many Swiss delegates are liable to service any minute and appear in the halls in uniform, the offices on the shores of Lake Geneva are carrying on.

The Chinese branch office in Shanghai has requested information on industrial accident prevention and the data must be compiled by researchers in the I. L. O. library—the world's largest collection of social legislation literature. Statistics on seamen's wages, just forwarded from Stockholm, are to be tabulated for comparison with other countries' rates. Reports of an agricultural mission recently returned from Australia and New Zealand are awaiting translation into French, Spanish, and Portugese. Experts who will assist at the regional I. L. O. conference at Havana this month are to sail soon. The advance group already is on the way.

Strive for Peace

So while Europe fights a major war, the I. L. O. is working to preserve a major peace—peace between workers and employers, peace wherever social legislation is necessary.

The idea that the I. L. O. works on is that over-worked, underpaid labor breeds unrest. Countries that try to give workers a square deal suffer from competition by sweated workers in backward parts of the world; the resulting economic clash, it is believed, is a factor in promoting war. Accordingly, the I. L. O. is an institution designed to iron out economic discrepancies of the modern world. By international agreement it establishes maximum working hours, sets minimum ages for employment of children, guarantees workers the right to organize, defines proper hygienic conditions, introduces insurance systems, and generally furthers the "musts" of present-day civilization.

Once a year each member nation sends to Geneva a delegation consisting of two government officials, one representative of employers and one of workers. Each delegate, who may be accompanied by advisers, has one vote; thus management and labor have equal voices while the balance of power is left with government representatives.

Time for Research

Assembled in Geneva, delegates attempt to devise international labor treaties, termed conventions. Customarily, two years are devoted to each subject on the agenda, thus insuring adequate time for thorough research, study and discussion.

To date 67 conventions have been adopted by I. L. O. conferences. Having joined late (1934) the United States has ratified only five thus far, all dealing with regulation of seamen's working conditions. Older members such as Belgium, Chile, France, Great Britain, Spain, and Uruguay have ratified 30 or more.

Last June, at the annual conference, subjects on the agenda included: technical and vocational education; regulation of employment of indigenous workers; recruiting, placing and conditions of migrant workers; regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional motor bus and truck drivers; and reduction of hours of work in coal mines.

The 1940 Conference will consider rights of performers in radio broadcasting, safety provisions for underground work in coal mines; weekly rest provisions for commercial and office employees, and organization of labor inspection.

Labor Plays Part

Fifty-five nations are I. L. O. members and most of them have enjoyed membership since the close of the World War. When Woodrow Wilson went to the peace conference he took with him the outstanding representative of American workers, Samuel Gompers, in token of the Nation's appreciation of labor's contribution during the war emergency. To Mr. Gompers and the other national labor leaders in Paris was entrusted the task of developing a formula to insulate future economic conflicts between nations. The result, incorporated as Part XIII of the Versailles Treaty, is the charter of the International Labor Organization.

The first meeting was held in Washington in 1919. It was provided that all members of the League of Nations should automatically become members of the I. L. O.; however, other nations may join without committing themselves to the League. Thus it is that the United States and Brazil are I. L. O. members but have no affiliation with the League; and other South American Republics that have withdrawn from the League have continued I. L. O. membership.

The connection between the League and the I. L. O. is substantially no more than a bookkeeping arrangement. The League is the collection agent for the I. L. O., as it is also for the World Court. Of course, non-League members such as the United States pay directly to the I. L. O. Dues, which provide the I. L. O. with $2,000,000 annually, are assessed in accordance with industrial importance. The United States, which agreed to pay the same as Great Britain, in 1939 paid $168,500.

Public Donations Found on Upswing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Giving throughout the Nation is on the upswing, paralleling the constantly improving economic situation, it is revealed in a report by Charles P. Taft, Chairman of the Community Mobilization for Human Needs, Nov. 4.

The first 36 community chests to report 1939 campaign results have shown a five per cent increase over the amount raised last year, Mr. Taft disclosed. Chests reporting this year have reached a total of $5,219,831, while last year's collections at this date had reached only $4,972,999.

Mr. Taft estimated that when reports are in from all of the Country's 520 community chests, the total would be well over $85,000,000.

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Holland's Zuyder Zee Project

Top shows gigantic crane at work while workers stand in the sea up to their knees to direct the flow of the water. Center—G. Keyser (left) the Burgomaster of Urk, shakes hands with M. Kryger, the Burgomaster of Lemmer, at ceremonies joining the Isle of Urk to the mainland. Lower—Harvest time in what was once the Zuyder Zee.

Netherlands Province Dug Out of Zuider Zee

By Floris Canté
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4—The Netherlands is now completing an extension of territory by peaceful methods and without taking it from anybody else. The dike enclosing the new northeastern polder has been finished, and soon the water will be pumped out to give the Netherlands a new province.

The Island of Urk in the middle of the former Zuider Zee has thus become a peninsula. The dike runs northeast and southeast toward the shore of the Zee. The "bit" thus cut out of the Zuider Zee is to add 125,000 acres of fertile soil to the territory of the Netherlands.

The only army taking part in this operation has been that of diggers and irrigation experts, and the only fleet that of floating derricks, dredgers, and barges carrying sand and boulder clay, and tugs led not by generals and admirals in brilliant uniforms, but by engineers in leather coats, old weather beaten hats, and wading boots.

It was a historic day in October when the last gap in the encircling dam was closed. Mud-colored water on the shore side where a fresh northeaster had come up streamed through with energy. Then on the east side barges, floating cranes, seagoing tugs, and four flatbottomed boats came up to break the force of the water streaming through the gap.

The Gap Filled

With that a metal grabber looking like an alligator's open mouth with enormous jaws rose into the air, and fell and rose again with closed jaws. Then when it was over the gap the jaws opened and a huge lump of boulder clay fell into the water which spurted into the air.

Thirty-two times on end this happened. Each falling lump of clay was followed by applause in which steam whistles, sirens, and human voices blended. Thus the last opening overland in connection between the Island of Urk and the Friesian mainland was filled in.

Urk as an island is no more. The rock which for centuries has lain lonely in the sea has become a peninsula, a coastal village.

It is an important event in the history of the fast-growing Zuider Zee polders. Next year these will be entirely enclosed by dikes and the draining will begin. Already dredgers are busy digging canals along which the water is to flow. The Netherlands is building rapidly for a future in which it sees developing 125,000 acres of fertile land.

The machines which co-operated in closing the last gap between the towns of Urk and Lemmer on the coast of the Province of Friesland have given proof of the ingenuity of the engineers. They have also done something less tangible but perhaps not less important.

Rejoicings over the memorable fact that the two communities had now become neighbors, which they had never been before, had brought the Mayors of the two towns to the new seafront. There they walked to meet each other on the newly completed dike. They walked on a plank, for fresh boulder clay is slippery. All went well and the two top-booted Mayors were able to shake hands heartily—and safely—across a new boundary.

The ceremonial meeting of the Mayors did not end the rejoicings however. A Zuider Zee worker from Urk, a youth of the marshes by upbringing, a temporary dredgerman by adoption, and a citizen of the wealthy farm community-to-be, planted a flagpole painted, red, white, and blue in the soft clay. This task completed, an Urk girl hoisted the national flag.

The return this project will yield cannot be counted in money only, nor perhaps can the cost. But for those who like figures the total monetary cost of making this new province of 125,000 acres is estimated to be 124,000,000 guilders, or about 1,000 guilders ($550) an acre.

Swiss Moderates Supported In National Election Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—Switzerland's elections for a national Chamber of Deputies have gone according to plan which means that, as almost everybody expected, the moderate and democratic elements have been strengthened, and extremists in both wings have been routed.

On paper there is little change in the strength of the parties. A group known as the "Bourgeois Parties" gain five seats for a total of 136. Liberal Democrats gain two to a total of 50. Socialists lose five to a total of 51. The Communists and Fascist did not get any seats at all.

Left and Right Wing extremists were never strong, but as a result of recent events in Europe it is now proved that they have lost what small influence they had. Only the Communists put up candidates and the result was that they lost the only two seats they had in the Chamber. The "Anti-Democratic Front," which is really an independent Fascist Party, decided that public condemnation of German aggression in Poland did not give them any chance, so they withdrew from the elections altogether.

Europe Watched Test

The test has attracted widespread attention on the European Continent since Switzerland has been the only country which has dared now to go to the polls.

The agreement between National Socialist Germany and Soviet Russia had completely disconcerted extremists, both of the Right and Left. Even Socialists were afraid lest their recent connections with Communists should prove detrimental to them. For if Swiss public opinion passes sweeping condemnation against National Socialist Germany, popular indignation is hardly less violent against the Russian dictatorship. The reproach of having committed an unwarranted aggression is almost overshadowed, in the view of many persons, by the "immorality" of an alliance with one's most conspicuous enemy.

The Socialists, after some hesitation, turned against their Communist friends, lest they suffer the same unavoidable defeat. The well-known Geneva Socialist, Léon Nicole, who was nicknamed here the "red dictator," and ruled Geneva for three years, from 1933 to 1936, even now supports Moscow, and therefore Berlin. His paper, the Geneva Le Travail, writes that Soviet troops are now freeing Poland from the capitalist yoke, while a new era is opening for the German workmen. M. Nicole has recently been expelled from the Socialist Party.

All Soldiers Can Vote

In France, the army does not vote, on the count that the national force must remain above politics. In Switzerland every soldier can vote. It is considered here that citizens, called upon to defend the regime and to risk their life for their country, must enjoy full citizenship rights. But steps are taken to prevent political agitation from spreading into the Army. No meeting was allowed, no tracts distributed, nothing but the official proclamations of the various political parties are tolerated.

This may seem strange to foreigners, but Swiss citizens are well acquainted with politics through the constant practice of direct democracy, of consultation at the polls, and by a widespread and abundant use of the referendum clause of the Swiss constitution. Public opinion takes no exception to measures to preserve the fighting capacities of the Swiss troops. At the polls, voting is supervised by committees composed of an officer, an under-officer and a private.

In several cantons, there were "silent elections," that is, political parties agreed to give up the campaign and to prolong the parliamentary life of their present deputies. In this case, no election actually took place. But the political battle was fought in others, especially in Berne, Zurich, St. Gall, Basle and Geneva.

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Mills, Idle Saturdays, Will Work for Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—An interesting plan of contribution to the local community Fund has been devised at Southern Mills, in this City.

The mill does not usually work on Saturdays but it will now work four hours on Saturday morning and contribute the wages of this period to the Fund. The company will also donate the profit from the goods produced during this period.

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Britain's Eye Is on Balkans, Not Baltic

By Argus
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

If the British Government has met the rising tide of demands for a definition of war aims with general statements about the overthrow of Hitlerism and the peace-security-disarmament terms quoted by Viscount Halifax Nov. 3, the omission cannot necessarily be imputed to negligence on the part of the leadership.

It is probable that the Government at the moment is sufficiently absorbed in the problem of attaining a day-to-day equilibrium.

It can have little time to spare for the longer range settlement—a necessary preliminary for which must in any case be a measure of equilibrium in Europe.

The Government has reason to be preoccupied with the old Austrian problem—a leftover from the World War—that is inconveniently coming home to roost. It can face with relative equanimity the return of Russian influence in the Baltic, made doubly specific by Premier Molotoff's speech before the Supreme Soviet Oct. 31, but the prospect of changes in central or southeastern Europe touches Britain's most vital interests.

Had the Austrian problem been solved in 1919, Europe might never have been in its present predicament. The western democracies would not have been confronted with the alarming possibility of the German and Russian dictators taking the matter into their own hands and solving it in their own way.

The Russian-German Pact

While the exact nature of the German-Russian understanding is not known—nor is it certain how two such coveters of the Balkans and the Mediterranean's eastern gateway could amicably arrange their respective spheres of influence in that quarter—yet signs are not wanting that such an agreement may be in hand.

Apart from the extreme state of apprehension in Rumania and other Baltic states, much has been read into Premier Molotoff's warning to Turkey in the Oct. 31 speech, the promised withdrawal of all Germans from Turkey and Herr Hitler's intimation in his Reichstag address of Oct. 3 regarding the settlement of southeastern Europe that "Germany and the Union of Soviet Republics have come to an agreement to support each other in this matter."

Fifty years ago Albert Sorel was telling his students in France that settlement of the Turkish question in Europe would involve the break-up of the Austrian Empire, which in turn would imperil the British Empire.

The accuracy of the warning has been only too well established. Turkey was practically bundled out of Europe in 1913; Austria went into liquidation in 1919, and today the British Empire is fighting for its existence.

Struggle for the Balkans

So long as the decrepit Turkish Empire and the ill-assorted Empire of the Hapsburgs were maintaining their precarious holds in Europe, they afforded means of keeping Russia and Germany out of the Balkans and therefore out of the Eastern Mediterranean, where either one might have crippled Britain's sea power and placed itself in a position to threaten domination of Europe.

With only Austria left, and coming more and more under Germany's influence since the formation of the Triple Alliance in 1882, the struggle between Germany and Russia for the Balkans became inevitable. It was one of the determining factors in the World War of 1914.

Britain and America, at Versailles, proposed to re-create the disintegrating Austria in the shape of a Danubian federation.

But Austria, like Humpty-Dumpty, had fallen in pieces—Czech, Croat, Tirolean, and the rest—and not all the 58 technical commissions of the Versailles Conference could put it together again.

A cluster of small defenseless nations was put in its place—an open invitation to Germany and Russia to resume their old ambitions.

New Menace to Southeast

So long as Germany kept the anti-Communist banner flying there was reason to believe that the one dictatorship would help to hold the other back from adventures in the Southeast. But the German-Russian accords of the past two months have eliminated this safeguard.

The problem now, therefore, as far as the peace proponents are concerned, is whether this very serious menace can be held off until a new European order may be evolved, ruling out all policy of national aggrandizement.

Can the miscellaneous fragments of southeastern Europe be braced up temporarily to resist the onslaught of either or, if necessary, both dictatorships?

Britain and France are confident of holding the sea, and of keeping Germany in check on the west front. At the same time attempts are being made to strengthen and unify the fragments of the Hapsburg Empire, a policy in which Italy has shown considerable readiness to collaborate. Prospects of a Balkan peace bloc, sponsored by Britain, Italy, and Turkey, with the possibility of arranging Bulgaria's long quarrel with Rumania over Southern Dobruja, and another entente embracing Italy, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, and negotiations for renewal of the expiring accord between Italy and Greece and another between Italy and Turkey appear to make a tolerable substitute for Austria.

Barkis Britain Is Willin'

Meanwhile, a policy of friendship with Russia, ascribed largely to the influence of Winston Churchill, is being pushed by Britain regardless of preliminary setbacks.

The Turkish Foreign Minister's failure to arrange a tripartite agreement with Moscow and London, which would have weakened Russia's ties with Germany, did not prevent Lord Halifax on Oct. 27 making polite excuses for Russia's entry into Poland. Nor did it affect trade negotiations between Britain and Russia opening last week.

Assuming that a temporary stability in this way could be attained—a situation that might encourage the downfall of the Hitler regime—then, the peace forces argue, it would be necessary to have reconstruction plans in readiness.

On this point two main schools of thought are in the field at the moment. A considerable group in France advocates splitting up the Reich into fragments, as in pre-Bismarck days, to offset the fragmenting of the Austrian empire.

But though these have the backing of the late Marshal Foch's opinion, it is doubtful whether they represent anything like the French nation as a whole.

Premier Clemenceau, most realistic of French politicians, said, when the same question arose in 1919:

Clemenceau Spoke Plainly

"There they (the Germans) are, whether we like it or not, 60,000,000 people with whom we have to live. The Romans broke their sword upon them. We are not going to throw ourselves into any such adventure—it is waste time even to think about it."

Moreover, Britain is not anxious to weaken Germany to such an extent that it could not in case of need help to keep Russian ambitions within bounds.

The rest of the French, and the British, anticipate that the Germans, under a different form of government, would be willing to co-operate on an equality in a general settlement movement for Europe. There is a growing feeling that this should involve an economic system for Europe so democratic that it would eliminate the struggle for purely national economy; also a reduction of trade and cultural barriers, which would tend to eliminate the whole problem of minorities.

But this work can only be entered upon when equilibrium is reached and the uncontrolled advance of aggressor nations has been brought to a standstill. How near this is to being attained may perhaps be more easily determined during the coming winter months.

Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues — reasons for war and objectives of peace — are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying discussion analyzes some of the fundamental aspects of the Allied problem in clarifying their peace aims.

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The Home Forum

A Portrait From Memory

THIS MORNING I woke with my head full of her. Why, I cannot think unless because, one day lately, among an embarrassment of old photographs, I turned up her likeness on a postcard with German lettering at the reverse side. The gown is familiar. I must have seen it. Very grand it was, of soft tan broadcloth in heavy folds, fur and lace and ruching at wrists and throat, topped by a wide hat with rolling brim and brave plumes. She looks extremely pleased with her foreign tour; but, then, Edith usually was pleased even outside this fragment of cardboard. She took everything in a mood of great good humor, as though even the circumscribed world of boarding-school was created on purpose for her delectation. She tolerated it, but kept it well in its place, subservient to her purpose and preference. She possessed some sort of inner light that burned for happiness.

* * *

I suppose one does generally remember a school room-mate; and yet the only other girl with whom I shared a similar association has gone almost completely into oblivion, except for the distant sound of her name and the sweetish scent of Pond's Extract which she used constantly. While Edith is to me as vivid as the friend I saw yesterday. Her sunniness, her nonchalance, her utter disregard for school rules and regulations, her impertinent and deliciously impish daring.

First of all looms the picture of her lying in bed of an early morning, the sun touching into brilliance the highlights of her hair which spread itself recklessly over the pillow. It was not Titian hair exactly nor was it yellow; but a peculiar marvel of gold so deep and intense that it seemed touched with a red luster. Seeing her like that, one thought of Swinburne. To add to the enchantment, Edith knew how to arrange her hair and how to choose clothes which shaped its setting; brown or green she wore sometimes, often faun and occasionally black. My mind dwells upon it affectionately and I realize, grimly, that she has probably long since cropped that lovely hair. But I decline to contemplate it as touched with gray.

* * *

Invariably she went her own way with no hindrance from anyone. Often they never observed the waywardness and the humorous disobedience to those finicking small rules which so clutter the days of school-girls. For one thing, we were supposed to be back at the end of a Monday holiday by dinner-time, without fail. Once I stirred up considerable unpleasantness for the reason that I stayed at home until the next morning, by direct parental insistence. With what result? I was put promptly on bounds for six weeks; and an indignant family would willingly have taken me out of school as protest, if I had not declared a determination to see the matter through to the finish.

Edith would not have been caught in so degrading a predicament. Often, to be sure, she would return on time from her week end; when it suited her, she did it smilingly and basked in general approval. But I have seen her arrive in the midst of a Monday evening, swinging her suitcase jauntily down the middle of the long corridor and holding her head characteristically high. No irate faculty member ever saw her. She was completely safe under that blaze of electric lights.

And then there was one evening at dinner, while we were forced to sit stiffly and miserably on in our places until the Principal had risen from her table. Never had she been so deliberate, so intent upon the social amenities accorded important guests. We knew the evening mail was in, and this vastly increased our impatience to be gone. Edith stood it perhaps a trifle longer than one might have expected; then, while we stuffed handkerchiefs in our mouths to stifle our incredulous glee, Edith slid from her chair to the floor, crept out of the room on all-fours, gathered up our letters, brought them and put them into our hands. Was that really strawberry shortcake that the waitresses were bearing in triumph to the head table? Why should we care?

* * *

At any rate, there she is—Edith, on the other side of a good many years, as dominating and as endearing as ever. Where is she? What is she amusing herself with today? I had an address once which I know now to be out-dated. What is she like today? Of course, I think I know; but it would be pleasant to be told. Has she sons and daughters? And why are they not in colleges here in the East, so that their mother would need to come occasionally and set them straight about something? How could I have let her go so completely, just as though I did not care? What right has life to trick us into such ruthless behavior?

Wherever she is, perhaps Edith will read this and retaliate with a word portrait of me. But I doubt that it could be so vivid.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of The Old Print Exchange, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"THE REDDISH EGRET": *A Drawing by John James Audubon*

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON was an American naturalist and artist. His earlier years were marked by struggle and failure, and he turned to nature, observed and sketched birds as a diversion and hobby. The crowning achievement of his life was the publication of "Birds of America," for which he has been duly celebrated in American art history.

He was born in the West Indies and was brought up in France. At the age of eighteen, he came to America. Already his devotion to nature was apparent. He was fascinated by expeditions into the woods, through orchards, across fields. He collected specimens of birds' eggs and nests, flowers, grasses, and pine. He was truly a lover of nature and he would never use stuffed specimens of birds for his models. He is said to have taken American ornithology "out of a glass case."

It is no compliment to American judgment that Audubon could not find a publisher of his bird studies here, but had, under strenuous difficulties, to search for one in England. He found sponsorship at once in Liverpool, and no less an admirer than Sir Walter Scott. When he reached London, the king himself became a patron of Audubon.

It was Robert Havell, Jr., who made the large, hand-colored aquatints from the Audubon drawings, which comprise the "Birds of America" series. The birds are portrayed against a characteristic background. Audubon tried to depict their distinctive attitudes, and some of his critics have considered his drawings a bit too dramatic. Nevertheless he accomplished an extraordinary pioneer work in naturalistic recording in the United States.

The reddish egret was a species which was probably extinguished by misguided plume hunters who supplied egret feathers to a ready market.

D. A.

Dickens Was a Man Of the People

IT IS THIS understanding faculty in Dickens—his romantic realism which endeared him to his working-class contemporaries and made Dickens supreme—made him that one writer of all writers who really knew and understood their lives, and life conditions, their hopes, their fears, their aspirations and their prejudices, and knew them, sympathetically, from the *inside*.

When Dickens described in microscopic detail all the things they were familiar with—and in so doing showed he knew them even more intimately than the workers themselves did—observing all sorts of details and oddities they had never before noticed, but which once pointed out could never be missed—when Dickens did this the common people knew him at once for *one of themselves*.

Almost any page of any of his novels opened by chance will give examples of his wonderful gift. Peggotty's buttons, always flying off as she bends; Peggotty's box with the picture of the dome of St. Paul's on its lid! This workbox in one or other of its forms (it crops up again in the hands of Berry in *Dombey*—where, since the scene is at Brighton, it has, of course, a picture of the Royal Pavilion on the lid) must have been a sight reminiscent of the childhood of every single one of his readers, not only in his own lifetime, but of the generation next succeeding.

A similar case—again to take a seemingly trivial example—is that of the mode of salute used invariably by the coach-drivers in *Pickwick*—the solemn lifting of the little finger of the right hand. Everyone now living in London who can remember the days of the old horse buses (especially those who ever enjoyed the thrill of riding on the box-seat, alongside the driver) can remember that salute as still in use years after Dickens' death, and half a century after the first appearance of *Pickwick*. (With the left hand fully occupied with the reins, and the right hand almost wholly occupied with the whip, the right hand little finger was all that a driver had left with which to salute a passing comrade.) . . .

And all are described, not as things seen by an outsider—by an alien from afar—but as things intimate and familiar, things so much part of the life of the observer that he has a natural right to laugh at them or be furious about them since they are the people who make up his own world.—From "Charles Dickens: The Progress of a Radical," by T. A. JACKSON. (New York: International.)

Star-Dust

Men say that star-dust, star-dust fine and light,
Falls down and mingles with our clay and loam.
They say it falls so softly day and night
We cannot hear it striking on our home.

They say it's lifted up again in corn,
And that there's star-dust in the bread we eat.
Now I know why flowers star-shaped are born,
And why there's heaven beneath my pressing feet.

WADE VAN DORE

The Sitting Room Of Wuthering Heights

WUTHERING HEIGHTS IS the name of Mr. Heathcliff's dwelling, "Wuthering" being a significant provincial adjective, descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed in stormy weather. Pure, bracing ventilation they must have up there at all times, indeed: one may guess the power of the north wind blowing over the edge, by the excessive slant of a few stunted firs at the end of the house; and by a range of gaunt thorns all stretching their limbs one way, as if craving alms of the sun. Happily, the architect had foresight to build it strong: the narrow windows are deeply set in the wall, and the corners defended with large jutting stones.

Before passing the threshold, I paused to admire a quantity of grotesque carving lavished over the front and especially about the principal door, above which . . . I detected the date "1500," and the name "Hareton Earnshaw." I would have made a few comments, and requested a short history of the place from the surly owner; but his attitude at the door appeared to demand my speedy entrance, or complete departure, and I had no desire to aggravate his impatience previous to inspecting the penetralium.

One step brought us into the family sitting-room without any introductory lobby or passage: they call it here "the house" pre-eminently. It includes kitchen and parlour, generally: but I believe at Wuthering Heights the kitchen is forced to retreat altogether into another quarter: at least I distinguished a clatter of tongues, and a clatter of culinary utensils, deep within; and I observed no signs of roasting, boiling, or baking about the huge fire-place; nor any glitter of copper saucepans and tin cullenders on the walls. One end, indeed, reflected splendidly both light and heat from ranks of immense pewter dishes, interspersed with silver jugs and tankards, towering row after row, on a vast oak dresser, to the very roof. The latter had never been underdrawn: its entire anatomy lay bare to an inquiring eye, except where a frame of wood laden with oat-cakes and cluster of legs of beef, mutton, and ham, concealed it. . . . The floor was of smooth, white stone: the chairs, high-backed, primitive structures, painted green: one or two heavy black ones lurking in the shade.—EMILY BRONTË, in "Wuthering Heights."

Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR A VERY LONG time mankind has been striving to achieve peace—peace for the individual and peace for the world. As we look about us, however, it becomes apparent that men have not fully succeeded in realizing either aim. Some observers even maintain, rightly or wrongly, that today mankind, individually and collectively, is farther away from peace than when the world was in a more primitive stage of development. One reason for this seeming failure may be found in the tendency to try to establish peace on the basis of outward or material circumstances, instead of on the basis of spiritual facts and spiritual reality. In other words, men have endeavored to bring about peace by building on the sands of human condition and human expediency, instead of on the rock of divine law, in accordance with the Psalmist's assurance (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

It is evident that one cannot love God's law unless he understands it. An understanding love for divine law, and a knowledge of how to utilize it are as the Psalmist's words imply, requisite to the establishment of peace. Christian Science reveals the spiritual nature of God's law and shows it to be ever available in solving human problems.

On page 107 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "In the year 1866, I discovered the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love." One may, perhaps, more readily grasp the infinite nature of God's law when it is understood that these terms—Life, Truth, and Love—are used in the Bible and in Mrs. Eddy's writings to signify Deity. To love the government of divine Love—to understand, even measurably, such all-embracing good—brings peace to the weary heart and, in this degree, to the world.

Is one, perhaps, unduly worried about the present unsettled world conditions? The realization that God is Life, Truth, and Love will heal him of anxious fears. Life, God, is the only creator; hence there is but one real creation. That creation is perfect, complete, harmonious, peaceful, notwithstanding the false evidence of the material senses to the contrary. Truth is infinite, omnipotent. Therefore, to know the truth about anything, as, for example, about the international situation, we must see that all that is real is subject to the wisdom, government, and rule of God, who is Truth. Love is infinite. There is therefore, in reality, no room for hatred, revenge, personal or national idiosyncrasies, or war. Everything that truly exists is surrounded, encompassed, and protected by divine Love, because Love is All-in-all. Through the contemplation of these and similar spiritual truths, by declaring and realizing the perfection and harmony of God's creation, one not only heals himself of worry over seemingly chaotic world conditions, but also contributes his true thinking toward healing threatening situations.

Clinging understandingly to the truth heals. It is the *modus operandi* used by Jesus, of whom we read on page 476 of Science and Health: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Is peace lacking in our home or business? We may take refuge in the law of Life, Truth, and Love, and declare its power, which is in constant operation. We can see our neighbor as God made him, perfect, loving and lovable, honest, kind; in other words, we can know the truth about God's child.

Sometimes it requires courage to cling to the truth concerning a given situation when the evidence of the material senses bespeaks overwhelming discord. But have we not the example of Jesus to encourage us? Was he discouraged in the face of gross ignorance, misunderstanding, and unbelief, or when he was confronted by sin, sickness, and death? No. He met every discordant circumstance with confidence born of his spiritual understanding of God as altogether good, loving, compassionate. Despite the bitter cup he drank, he was always at peace, serene, because he lived in obedience to God's law, the law of Life, Truth, and Love. Toward the end of his sublime career he was able to say to his disciples (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Fred

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I LANGE TIDER har Menneskeheden stræbt efter at naa frem til Fred—Fred for hvert enkelt Menneske og Fred for Verden. Men naar vi ser os om, vil det staa os klart, at det ikke helt er lykkedes Menneskene at gennemføre nogen af Delene. Man hører tilmed Udtalelser, der med rette eller urette hævder, at Menneskeheden i vore Dage, individuelt og som Helhed, er længere borte fra Fred, end den Gang Verden befandt sig paa et langt mere primitivt Udviklingstrin. En af Aarsagerne til dette tilsyneladende Nederlag maa søges i Tendensen til Forsøg paa at skabe Fred paa Basis af ydre og materielle Forhold i Stedet for paa Basis af aandelige Kendsgerninger og aandelig Virkelighed. Menneskeheden har med andre Ord stræbt efter at grundfæste Freden ved at bygge paa menneskelige Forholds og menneskelige Midlers Sandgrund i Stedet for paa guddommelig Lovs Klippe i Samklang med Salmistens Forsikring (Salmernes Bog 119:165): "Megen Fred har de, der elsker din Lov, og intet bliver til Anstød for dem."

Det er indlysende, at ingen kan elske Guds Lov, medmindre han forstaar den. En forstaaende Kærlighed til guddommelig Lov og en Viden om, hvorledes den kan anvendes, er, som Salmistens Ord lader forstaa, nødvendig for Fredens Oprettelse. Kristen Videnskab aabenbarer den aandelige Natur i Guds Lov og paaviser dens evige Anvendelighed i Løsning af menneskelige Problemer.

Paa Side 107 i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "I Aaret 1866 opdagede jeg Kristus-Videnskaben eller Livets, Sandhedens og Kærlighedens guddommelige Love." Man vil maaske lettere gribe den uendelige Natur i Guds Lov, naar man forstaar, at disse Udtryk—Liv, Sandhed og Kærlighed—bruges i Bibelen og Mrs. Eddys Skrifter til at betegne Guddommen. At elske guddommelig Kærligheds Styrelse—at forstaa, selv kun til en vis Grad, det altomfattende gode,—vil bringe Fred til det trætte Hjerte og i tilsvarende Grad til Verden.

Kan hænde vi i for høj Grad lader os forurolige over de nuværende usikre Forhold Verden over? En Erkendelse af, at Gud er Liv, Sandhed og Kærlighed vil helbrede os for vor Uro og Frygt. Liv, Gud, er den eneste Skaber; der er derfor kun een virkelig Skabelse. Denne Skabelse er fuldkommen, fuldstændig, harmonisk, fredfyldt, trods de materielle Sansers falske Vidnesbyrd om det modsatte. Sandhed er uendelig og almægtig. For at kunne erkende Sandheden om enhver Ting, som f. Eks. om den internationale Situation, maa vi derfor forstaa, at alt hvad der er virkeligt, er underlagt Guds Visdom, Styrelse og Lov, og Gud er Sandhed. Kærlighed er uendelig. Der er derfor i Virkeligheden ingen Plads for Had, Hævn, personlige eller nationale Idiosynkrasier eller Krig. Alt hvad der i Sandhed er til, er omgivet, omsluttet og beskyttet af guddommelig Kærlighed, fordi Kærlighed er Alt-i-alt. Ved at tænke over disse og lignende aandelige Sandheder, ved at erklære og erkende Fuldkommenheden og Harmonien i Guds Skabelse helbreder man ikke alene sig selv for Bekymring over tilsyneladende kaotiske Verdensforhold, men yder tillige i sand og rigtig Tænkning sit Bidrag til Helbredelsen af truende Situationer.

I Forstaaelse at klynge sig til Sandheden bringer Helbredelse. Det var den *modus operandi*, Jesus brugte; og herom læser vi følgende paa Side 476 i *Science and Health:* "Jesus saa i Videnskaben det virkelige Menneske, der viste sig for ham, hvor det syndige dødelige Menneske viser sig for dødelige. I dette fuldkomne Menneske saa Frelseren Guds egen Lignelse, og dette rette Syn paa Mennesket helbredte de syge."

Savner vi Fred i Hjemmet eller i vor Forretning? Vi kan da søge Tilflugt i Livets, Sandhedens og Kærlighedens Lov og erklære dens Magt, som er i stadig Virken. Vi kan se vor Næste, som Gud skabte ham, fuldkommen, kærlig og elskelig, ærlig og god; vi kan med andre Ord holde fast ved Sandheden om Guds Barn.

Det kræver til Tider Mod at klynge sig til Sandheden om en given Situation, naar de materielle Sansers Vidnesbyrd viser en overvældende Disharmoni. Men har vi ikke Jesu Eksempel til at fylde os med Mod? Tabte han Modet, naar han stødte paa grov Uvidenhed, Misforstaaelse og Vantro, eller naar han stilledes over for Synd, Sygdom og Død? Nej. Han mødte enhver Disharmoni med en Fortrøstning, der udsprang af hans aandelige Forstaaelse af Gud som helt ud god, kærlig og medfølende. Til Trods for det bitre Bæger, han maatte tømme, tabte han aldrig sin Sindsro og Fred, fordi han levede i Lydighed mod Guds Lov, Livets, Sandhedens og Kærlighedens Lov. Mod Slutningen af sit herlige Livsløb formaaede han at sige til sine Disciple (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:27): "Fred efterlader jeg eder, min Fred giver jeg eder; jeg giver eder ikke, som Verden giver. Eders Hjerte forfærdes ikke og forsage ikke!"

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Oeyvind Goes to School

ONE DAY HIS mother came in, and said to him,—

"To-morrow school begins, and then you are going up to the farm with me."

Oeyvind had heard that school was a place where many boys played together; and he had no objection. Indeed, he was much pleased: he had often been at the farm, but never when there was school there; and now he was so anxious to get there, he walked faster than his mother up over the hills. As they came up to the neighboring house, a tremendous buzzing, like that from the water-mill at home, met their ears; and he asked his mother what it was.

"That is the children reading," she answered, and he was much pleased, for that was the way he used to read, before he knew the letters. When he came in, there sat as many children round a table as he had ever seen at church; others were sitting on their luncheon-boxes, which were ranged round the walls; some stood in small groups round a large printed card; the schoolmaster, an old gray-haired man, was sitting on a stool by the chimney-corner. They all looked up as Oeyvind and his mother entered, and the mill-hum ceased as if the water had suddenly been turned off. All looked at the newcomers; the mother bowed to the schoolmaster, who returned her greeting.

"Here I bring a little boy who wants to learn to read," said his mother.

"What is the fellow's name?" said the schoolmaster.

"Oeyvind," said his mother: "he knows his letters, and can put them together."

"Is it possible!" said the schoolmaster. "Come here, you Whitehead!"

Oeyvind went over to him: the schoolmaster took him on his lap, and raised his cap.

"What a nice little boy!" said he, and stroked his hair. Oeyvind looked up into his eyes, and laughed.

"Is it at me you are laughing?" asked he, with a frown.

"Yes, it is," answered Oeyvind, and roared with laughter. At that the schoolmaster laughed, Oeyvind's mother laughed: the children understood that they also were allowed to laugh, and so they all laughed together.

So Oeyvind became one of the scholars.—From "The Happy Boy," by BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON, 1870.

Sabbath Morning

The poplars stirred against the sky.
New-risen in the blowing rye,

The wind flung up the sudden dawn.
The sun rose in each barley awn.

In Sunday blue the river went,
A ribbon of the firmament.

Across the fields a scarecrow strode
Unmoving. Cockcrow overflowed

The red earth like a brimming cup.
And all at once the birds flew up.

—LESLIE CROSS, in *Voices*

Road's End

The road like a gypsy flings her way
Through the heart of the town and none can stay
Her as she goes—the coaxing ponds,
The sky written over with silver fronds;
Not squirrels that peer from a bed of leaves
Or meadows studded with golden sheaves.
Only a house that is small and white
With blue-green shutters thrown to the light
Can hold her now from the will to roam,
Only a square, shining sun-flowered home.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1939

There May Be Another Whistler or Sargent Here at Boston Children's Art Center

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By a Staff Photographer

Child Artists and Some of Their Work

1. Miss Charlotte Dempsey, Director of The Children's Art Center, Boston, criticizing the drawings of two of the students. All voluntary. Children go for recreation, and choose to be thus industrious in their play hours. Paintings from 8 to 16 years of age.

2. Illustration by Hannah Hoenig for life 100 years hence—people finding recreation dancing on the clouds.

3. Design by Jacob Azrin, from group showing modes of travel and inventions.

4. Painted after listening to African jungle stories—by Hannah Hoenig; leopard going to water hole.

5. Ruby Moran's illustration for story of little girl who went to market.

6. Jungle scene imagined on hearing African stories, painted by Celia Bikofsky.

7. Student telling her story in water color, at Children's Art Center.

8. How children choose to employ their leisure—painting for play, at Children's Art Center.

Art Museum for Children In Boston Has World Note

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Jones paid 60 cents for a pound of butter and a dozen eggs, and butter was 29 cents a pound, how much . . . ?

Mental arithmetic moves quickly. The answers are intoned. But the picture of Mrs. Jones, setting out with her basket on her arms, lingers in "Some One's" mind. Some one, with bright eyes and a frock that's been let-down and added-onto so many times that even higher mathematics could not solve further expansion, longs for school to finish. Then she will run to the "Center" and get Mrs. Jones down on paper the way she wants her.

Mrs. Jones will probably have a pretty suburban house to be coming out of—not the dull, brick tenement sort with a fire escape that "Some One" lives in, but one with a garden and trees, and a gate to swing on, and lace curtains. Drawing lesson comes in school, and every child sits in front of a bunch of bananas; and there are 40 bunches of bananas on paper, more or less alike; or every child looks at a plaster cube till it seems to bulge at the edges, and behold there are 40 plaster cubes, all more or less bulgy.

Can Show Individuality

At the Children's Art Center, however, "Some One" may draw and paint what she likes—the ceremony of the bishop's blessing the fish, on the docks at Marseilles, which Miss Dempsey has told about in the Story Hour; or the German goose-girl in the fairy-books; or the Murphy baby dragging an empty soup can along by a string and shouting, "Giddappy!" or even First Night at the Opera, as observed, long after bedtime, from a sidewalk position on Huntington Avenue, near the Y. M. C. A.

Instruction is informal at the Center, but it obviously succeeds. While there is no attempt made to force adult ideas on the young student, and his fancy is free to travel untrammeled over that vast area of childhood, at the same time the fundamental rules of drawing and painting govern the gentle guidance provided by the three or four teachers in charge.

From all over Greater Boston, but chiefly from the dreary brick streets of the South End, young people of all ages, from six to 20, and occasionally more than 20, make their way of an afternoon to 36 Rutland Street, where paper and pencils and paint boxes as well as instruction are free.

Ceiling Rivals the Sky

Only to sit and do nothing in the long, quiet room which is the Center. is a delight. The heavenly blue of the ceiling, which Miss Charlotte Dempsey, the Director, somehow contrived to mix together, for the decorators, so that, on a clear day, it seems a continuation of the sky above the garden; the graceful entrance of wrought iron, the high windows which inclose a full-length view of the poplars by the garden wall; the exhibition of paintings or other objects, on loan for the time being; and the comfortable, workmanlike little tables and benches, all combine to produce that serenity which most of the young students need.

Since Fitzroy Carrington, former curator of prints at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, started the Center about 21 years ago, it has become in a quiet way famous as the only museum of art known to have been built especially for children. The purpose is not so much to develop artists among the little ones whose main form of recreation it has become, as to give them the experience of beauty, and provide an outlet for the teeming imagination. That incidentally latent talent does blossom into full expression is evident from the records of numerous young people now in the art schools and among the gallery exhibitors.

Shown All Over World

Work executed by the children has been exhibited in all parts of the world. During the Exposition Internationale in Paris two years ago, a special showing of it was arranged by French administrators of education, at the Museum of Pedagogy. It has been sent for special exhibition in a college in Melbourne, Australia, where it caused considerable interest and aroused a great deal of laudatory comment. How necessary beauty is to the child is illustrated by the remarks of one tiny girl, contemplating an exhibition of Egyptian pottery.

"Miss Dempsey, I like that," she observed, pointing to an extremely simple vase of antiquity. Asked why, she answered, "Because it doesn't make you mad." How many objects in such a child's environment might be calculated to "make you mad" can only be imagined, but that the Center's peace and loveliness make a definite contribution of a spiritual value is constantly indicated.

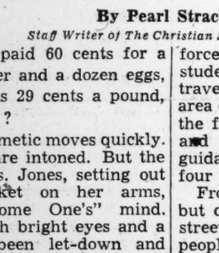
The work goes on, since the Community Fund supports it.

From 50 to 75 children are admitted every afternoon, and the building needs extension to accommodate those who can't get in.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening tonight and Sunday, with occasional light rain Sunday; somewhat warmer, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; moderate north to east or southeast winds, increasing Sunday.



Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature tonight, Sunday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, followed by light rain on the coast and light snow or rain in the interior.

Vermont: Fair and not so cold tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature, followed by light rain or snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by light rain on the coast and light snow or rain in the interior; Sunday slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to east or southeast winds increasing Sunday and weather becoming overcast tonight, followed by intermittent light rain Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	31	Minneapolis	25	25
Chicago	32	32	New Orleans	43	43
Denver	38	32	New York	40	33
Helena	35	34	Norfolk	48	46
Kansas City	23	23	Philadelphia	35	33
Los Angeles	59	58	St. Louis	30	30
Miami	69	68	San Francisco	53	52
			Washington	32	31

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 4.
B—Minimum, November 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:26 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 5:08 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 5:28 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Monday, 6:09 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:05 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:03 p. m., Sunday.

Communities Lose Rail Taxes

The Connecticut ruling that the New Haven road's Old Colony line should not pay any more taxes, as a consequence of the railroad's bankruptcy will cause a loss of approximately $1,000,000 to Massachusetts South Shore communities, it was revealed today.

Quincy officials said they would loose approximately $37,000. Other South Shore cities and towns in which the Old Colony property might total near $10,000,000, will experience comparable losses.

Truck Strikers Await Audit

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 4 (AP)—Negotiations looking toward settlement of a state-wide strike of 400 truck drivers stalled temporarily today as operators instituted an audit of their books to determine whether they could afford to offer a counter wage proposal to the Drivers' Union of the A. F. of L.

The decision to make the audit followed a full day of conferences yesterday between representatives of the union and the owners, with Gov. George D. Aiken, at which, it was reported unofficially, owners agreed to union demands for a 60-hour week.

The truck drivers — except those on milk trucks—struck Thursday to enforce demands of the Vermont local of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers for the 60-hour week and minimum wages ranging from 45 to 67 cents an hour. The audit was expected to take several days.

Wages to Rise For 50,000 In Textile Mills

Pay envelopes will be fatter for more than 50,000 New England textile workers next week due to wage increases of from 7 to 10 per cent promised because of upward adjustments of living costs in this part of the country, according to announcements of the increases.

Most of those affected are workers in cotton and rayon mills. The increases apply to about 9,100 employees in Maine, 5,000 in New Hampshire, 7,800 in Rhode Island, 14,000 in Fall River, Mass., 16,000 in New Bedford, Mass., and 800 in Northbridge, Mass.

The Woonsocket, R. I., Independent Textile Union yesterday made formal demands for wage increases on 35 mills. In Boston increases for 20,000 American Woolen Company workers were sought by a delegation headed by Emil Rieve, National President of the Textile Workers' Union of America, a C. I. O. affiliate.

Large increases in employment and payrolls in Massachusetts were reported last night by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at a meeting of the Franklin County Women's Republican Club. The Governor stated also that 80 new firms have started operating in the Commonwealth since the beginning of the year.

"Men and women, long unemployed," he declared, "are finding jobs in private industry. Employment is 7 per cent above what it was in September a year ago and 16 per cent over September, 1932. "Factory payrolls are up 11 and 64 per cent for the same two periods. New factory orders are up 49 and 113 per cent."

City Election Candidates On Toes for Final Drive

A week end of increased political activity—numerous radio talks, street corner speeches, and political rallies—was expected today as candidates for the Boston City Council and the School Committee brought the municipal campaign to a climax.

If fair weather prevails on election day, Tuesday, Nov. 7, perhaps half of those registered, or about 175,000, may go to the polls, election officials believe. At the last off-year election about 177,000 votes were cast.

Although Mayor Tobin has not taken direct part in the campaign on the referendum proposal that the Mayor be alowed to succeed himself, he stepped into the picture this week by dramatic moves on behalf of the small taxpayer.

Investigation Ordered

In unprecedented manner, he went to the office of the Board of Assessors Nov. 1 and criticized the Board for raising assessments on modest homes in Ward 22, Brighton. He ordered an investigation of all increases in residential assessments, and directed assessors to notify the 460 Brighton homeowners suggesting that they seek abatements.

These moves were expertly timed to "sell" the referendum to voters. The Mayor's supporters are working hard for the proposal, and the Mayor is known to favor it.

Only important opposition threatened so far came this week when former Gov. James M. Curley made a public statement castigating those who support the measure. However, organized opposition as a result of the Curley statement has made little or no headway, City Hall observers say.

Survey of Records

In the race for School Committee, many observers forecast that Councilor Clement A. Norton will top the ticket and that Committeeman Joseph C. White will be second.

Daniel J. McDevitt, West Roxbury businessman, is believed a leading contender in the battle for third position. Contenders unusually active are Dr. Patrick J. Foley, appointed to the Committee and seeking election directly by voters; Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, former member of the Committee who seeks a return to office; and William W. Drumney, formerly superintendent of the Department of School Buildings.

In the City Council fight most widespread interest is centered in the campaign in Ward 3 (North, South, and West Ends) of Councilor John I. Fitzgerald for a seventh term. Mr. Fitzgerald, a seasoned veteran and once head of the Hendricks Club is opposed by Representative George Leary, an aggressive campaigner, and Joseph Russo who hopes for election because the ward is largely Italian.

In Ward 4 (Back Bay) leadership of the Republican organization of the late Charles H. Innes is shared by his son Charles J. Innes, Representative George Roberts, and Councilor Pelie Dyar Chase, seeking re-election. The success of Councilor Chase will indicate to some extent how well the organization is holding its control of the Ward under the new leadership.

In Ward 1 (East Boston) Miss Susan K. Donovan, substitute for retiring Councilor Francis W. Irwin, and Henry Selvitella, former councilor, are leading.

South Boston, Ward 7, where Councilor John E. Kerrigan is retiring, and in Hyde Park, Ward 18, where Councilor Norton is vacating his post, lively battles are taking place and the result seems in doubt.

National Forest In N. H. Reopened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4—New Hampshire's special summer fire watch ended today with the reopening of closed areas of the White Mountain National Forest and the closing of all fire lookout stations north of here.

White Mountain National Forest Supervisor C. L. Graham ordered the reopening because the three inches of rain which fell in the last few days has relieved the likelihood of forest fires.

While it is now possible to hike through the entire forest, it is still necessary to obtain permits from the regional rangers for camp fires.

The heavy rainfall has also put water in many of the wells that were dry, and has added to many that were low. While many farmers have had to truck water for cattle, the recent fall has only temporarily improved the situation, with further supplies of water needed before the ground freezes.

Roosevelt Invited To Plymouth Nov. 30, Thanksgiving Day

PLYMOUTH, Mass. (AP)—President Roosevelt, who proclaimed Nov. 23 as Thanksgiving Day, has been invited to celebrate the holiday in its birthplace, Plymouth—on Nov. 30.

The latter date is the one to which Republican New England intends to cling, but Hugh R. Maraghy, head of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the "National Thanksgiving Observance Committee," told the President in a letter he felt "it would not be inconsistent with your stand" to celebrate here on the last Thursday of the month.

"We have arranged for a coast-to-coast hookup," Mr. Maraghy said in his formal bid to the Chief Executive and his wife, "and would, of course, welcome a brief address by you emanating from historic Plymouth on the true significance of Thanksgiving, especially in this year of chaotic unrest throughout the rest of the world."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"The Royal Family," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Feber. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Nice Going," new musical comedy with much off-color diolague, by Laurence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Ranger and Robin. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"She Married a Cop." 2:20, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Saint in London," with George Sanders, Sally Gray and David Burns. 4, 6:55, 9:50. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste."

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Goofey and Walter." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Chicken Wagon Family," 2, 5, 8:10. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck and Adolphe Menjou. 3:20, 6:20, 9:35.

RKO-Boston—
"The House of Fear," with William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 12:10, 4:05, 8:10. Also "Road to Glory," with Fredric March, Warner Baxter and Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:15.

Stage: Sylvia Froos, Buster West and Lucille Page. 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

Trans-Lux—
"U-Boat," with Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson and Sebastian Shaw. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10. Also the Gleason Family in "Should Husbandes Work?" 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:45.

Repertory—
"Daughters Courageous," with the Lane Sisters. Also "Hold that Co-ed," with John Barrymore and Jack Haley. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Normandie—
"Bombs Over London." Also "Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney and George Raft.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," in technicolor. Also 'Sons of Liberty." Daily, except Sundays. 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Three Sons," with Edward Ellis and William Gargan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30. Also "March of Time." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Your Toes," with Zorina. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Smashing the Money Ring," with Ronald Reegan. Fenway: 3, 5:50, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows and James McCallion. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

University—
Carole Lombard and Cary Grant in "In Name Only." 3, 6:15, 9:40. Also "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste." 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Roaring Twenties," with Humphrey Bogart and Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Kid Nightingale," with John Payne and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

Exeter—
"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Second Fiddle," starring Sonja Henie. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Tomorrow: News is Made at Night." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Moonlight Sonata." 3:30, 6:25, 9:25.

South Station Theater—
Father Hubbard's "Birthplace of Icebergs," "In the Heart of America," "Midseason Football," "The Story of Elias Howe," "The Unseen Guardian," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Other Events

Peabody Playhouse—
"Adam the Creator," by Karel Capek, presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Emanuel Feuermann, soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert by the Boston Federal Madrigal Singers. Earl Weidner, conductor. 2:30.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Orchestral and choral program. Conductors: Albert Alphin and David Holden. Soloist: H. Wilfred Churchill. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court — Concert by the Belgian piano-string quartet. G. Mombaerts, pianist, E. Harvant, violinist, C. Potgart, altist and J. Wetzels, violoncellist. 2.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Women Urged to Give Support To the Salvation Army Drive

An urgent appeal is being made over the week end to women of Greater Boston for their support of The Salvation Army's campaign to collect $195,000, by leaders of the women's division. The active workers are headed by Mrs. Charles B. Barnes, of Marlboro Street.

The volunteers point out that if the women of Boston could but know the work that is accomplished at the Evangeline Booth Home and Hospital, the Staniford Street Day Nursery and by the Home League, they would be willing supporters of the campaign, this year and every year. The Home League takes modern methods of home economics to those who need this guidance.

Mrs. Barnes is eager that hundreds of women visit the institutions that illustrate the work of The Salvation Army. Even one visit would mean a check to the campaign treasurer, Allan Forbes, State Street Trust Company, she says.

Mrs. H. Addington Bruce is Vice-Chairman of the women's division, which will meet for the first time at a report-luncheon for a general report, at the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday.

Over 21 Club Appears To Be His Next Resort

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP)—His application for a job having been rejected by a factory where the policy was opposed to hiring new workers over 21, Richard Connors, 23, applied at the city welfare office for an old age pension.

The city authorities turned him down, too, and advised him to organize an "over 21" club.

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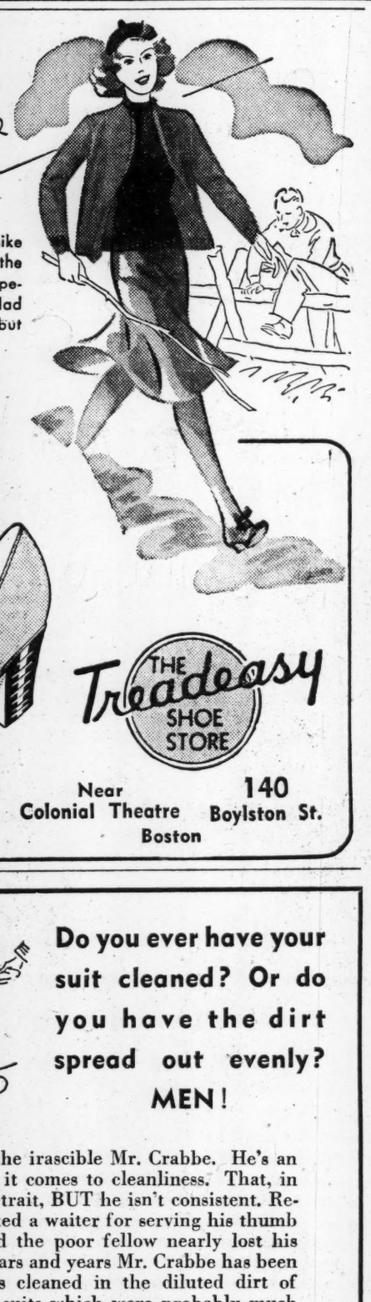

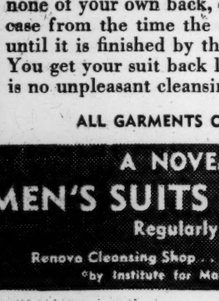

Do you ever have your suit cleaned? Or do you have the dirt spread out evenly?

MEN!

At your left is the irascible Mr. Crabbe. He's an extremist when it comes to cleanliness. That, in itself, is a good trait, BUT he isn't consistent. Recently he reported a waiter for serving his thumb in the soup and the poor fellow nearly lost his job, BUT for years and years Mr. Crabbe has been having his suits cleaned in the diluted dirt of countless other suits which were probably much dirtier than his in the first place.

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AND HERE'S WHY—your suit is cleaned in a pure solution that is changed and repurified several times while your suit is immersed in it. You get no one else's dirt and none of your own back, either. Every suit is an individual case from the time the cuff and pocket dirt is extracted until it is finished by the most expert finishers available. You get your suit back looking fresh and crisp, and there is no unpleasant cleansing odor, either.

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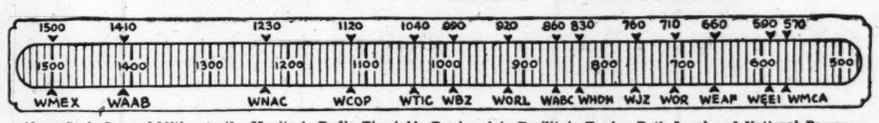
A NOVEMBER SPECIAL

MEN'S SUITS CLEANSED Regularly $1 75c

Renova Cleansing Shop . . . Street Floor, next to the Men's Store

*by Institute for Maintaining Dry Cleaning Standards.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Reggie Childs' Orch....	Alabama-Kentucky foot-	Michigan-Illinois game..	Murray Allen's Stars:
5:15	Sammy Kaye's Or..	Reggie Childs' Orch....	ball game	Michigan-Illinois game..	children's program ....
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch....	Del Courtney's Orch....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Dance Interlude	Del Courtney's Orch....	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	'Sentimental Mood'	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Frank E. Lewis, talk...
6:45	Music; war news..	ed": dramatization ...	Dramatization	Football results	"Jungle Jim" .....
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"....	"What's My Name":	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orch.....
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"....	quiz program	Elliott Roosevelt	Albert E. Morris, talk...
7:30	Dr. Harry F. Ward,	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake":	Political talk	Leighton Gray's Orch...
7:45	talk	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers.....	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Gene and Glenn Song	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"Twentieth Century Se-	Kerry Dances .....
8:15	dramatic sketch .	Shop"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	renade"	Al Booris' Orchestra...
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
8:45	chestra; news ...	program	Heard This One".....	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers .....
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr: Hoosier	"Young Mr. Trouble"...	"Sons of the Pioneers".	cal Album" .....
9:30	M. Warnow's Or...	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days":	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four: comedy; orch....	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	cal Album" .....
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Moonlight Sonata" ...	News Service .....
10:15	Judith Arlen, songs	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch...
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	"Tropical Serenade";	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:45	Talk; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	orchestra; soloist	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	News Service	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Hockey report	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	L. Noble's Orch....	conductor	Weather Service	Anson Weeks's Orch....	Al Booris' Orchestra....
11:30	Tommy Reynolds'	News; talk; weather....	George Olsen's Orch....	Andy Kirk's Orch.....	Ray Whitley's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch....	Andy Kirk's Orch.....	News Service .....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; Joe Green's	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:15	Prelude"	instrumental trio	xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures; weather.	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	.....
8:45	Circle	Tone Pictures; weather.	News Service	"Musical Album"	.....
9:00	Today in Europe....	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock".	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"....
9:15	Sports; news	Bus": children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Church of the Air"....
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra ....
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra ....
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Morning Musicale" ..	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15	Church of the Air.	"Morning Musicale" ..	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service .....
10:30	"March of Games"	Ross Trio	Bill Johnson, songs.....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
10:45	"March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs...	Kidoodlers Quartet	Church Service	Religious Service .....
11:00	Old South Church..	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service...	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
11:15	Old South Church..	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service...	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church..	"Southeraires"; Negro	Temple Israel Service...	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner" .....
11:45	Old South Church..	male quartet	Temple Israel Service...	Church service	The Italian Hour.....
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour.....
12:15	"Gems of Melody"	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	Organ recital	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour.....
12:30	Salt Lake City	conductor; Henrietta	"On the Job": vocation-	Italian string music....	The Italian Hour.....
12:45	Tabernacle Choir..	Schumann, pianist	al guidance program...	Italian string music....	The Italian Hour.....
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Popular songs	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30	Talk; music; Ed-	"Metropolitan Moods":	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45	gar L. Bill, talk..	vocalists; orchestra ...	day": vocalist; orch....	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00	"Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Edmund	Drama and music.....	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel".....
2:15	tion"; drama	O'Brien, Christopher	Drama and music.....	Association talk	"Voice of Israel".....
2:30	'News in Rhythm':	Marlowe's "Edward	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel".....
2:45	vocalists; news ...	II"	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel".....
3:00	New York Philhar-	Norman Cloutier's Or...	"I Want a Divorce":	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine".....
3:15	monic - Symphony	William T. Stone, talk..	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels .....
3:30	Orchestra; John	News; Program talk ...	News from Europe.....	Political talk	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:45	Barbirolli, cond.;	Sid Reinherz, pianist..	Chats About Dogs"....	Political talk	Scandinavian Melodies..
4:00	M. Castelnuovo-	National Vespers: Dr.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	Religious program	Italian Amateur Hour..
4:15	Tedesco, pianist ..	Harry E. Fosdick.....	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	Religious program	Italian Amateur Hour..
4:30	"Pursuit of Happi-	"Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow": drama-	Religious program	Sheloh Kali's Choir....
4:45	ness"; news	John W. Lyons, talk....	tization	Religious program	Sheloh Kali's Choir....
5:00	"Hobby Lobby";	Movian Sisters, songs...	Vocalists; orchestra ...	Religious Hour	The Ambassadors .....
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	News Service	"Rangers Serenade" ...	Religious Hour	"Dukes of Rhythm" ....
5:30	Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals" .....
5:45	the Lads	ditions of the Air.....	Bee	Religious Hour	"Twilight Singers" ....
6:00	"The Road Goes	Religious program	Vocalists; orchestra	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service .....
6:15	Further"; drama..	Religious program	Soprano and organ.....	variety program	Talk: "Tune Tabloids"..
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club": vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious program ....
6:45	Wood": variety ..	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Freddy Rich's Orch....	Religious program ....
7:00	The War This Week	Earl Browder, talk.....	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians" ..
7:15	The War This Week	Studio speaker	comedy; orchestra	Martin R. Schofield....	Albert Morris, talk....
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney":	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.;
7:45	ter"; variety	dramatic sketch	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Political talk	Billy Paine, tenor....
8:00	Playhouse: Orson	KDKA Variety Program:	Nelson Eddy; Edgar	American Forum of the	"Odd Bits of News" ...
8:15	Welles and Mary	vocalists; orchestra ...	Bergen; Dorothy La-	Air	"The Friendly Singer"...
8:30	Astor in "Hurri-	Network program	mour; Jackie Cooper;	American Forum of the	Bert Hirsch Presents...
8:45	cane"	Network program	Cliff Nazarro; orchestra	Air	Bert Hirsch Presents...
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music".....
9:15	Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"..	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music".....
9:30	Orchestra; Jascha	Irene Rich, sketch.....	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things":
9:45	Heifetz, violinist..	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra .....
10:00	"Waltz Time"	News from London.....	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour".....	Lee Mack's Orchestra...
10:15	Musical program ..	News Service	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour".....	Lee Mack's Orchestra...
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour".....	News Service .....
10:45	Organ; weather ..	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour".....	Ray Whitely's Music....
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather....	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch....	Ray Whitely's Music....
11:15	F. Masters' Orch..	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	Ramona's Orchestra	Ray Whitely's Music....
11:30	Louis Armstrong's	Ray Noble's Orchestra..	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Ramona's Orchestra	Ray Whitely's Music....
11:45	Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra..	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Lyle Murphy's Orch.....	News Service .....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Network speaker .....
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"..	"Right to Happiness"..	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Buckeye Four"	Leslie Parker, tenor....
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics ...	"Lost and Found".....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger..	"The Road of Life"....	Radio Garden Club.....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Checkerboard Time	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs...	Italian String Music....	Sports; weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian String Music....	The Monitor News"...
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	"Ellen Randolph"; sk...	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang".....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	"Road of Life".....	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Hitmakers"; orchestra.	Organ recital .....
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Musicale	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Cafe Continental"	Organ recital; sports....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Tune Tabloids" .....
2:15	Dramatization	ing": dramatization ...	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Sport reports	"Wyoming Steve"; music
2:30	"Your Family".....	Rochester Civic Orch..	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Word Dramas"	Jean Evans, songs.....
2:45	"My Son and I" ..	Rochester Civic Orch.	Hymns of All Churches.	Jimmy Walsh's Orch....	News Service .....
3:00	"Joyce Jordan" ...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports .....
3:15	"Society Girl" ...	"The Chase Twins".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	"Concert Hall"	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"...
3:30	News Service	Gordon Gifford, songs..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Bob Millar's Orchestra..	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"...
3:45	Interview Time	News; weather	"The Guiding Light" ..	Voice and organ.....	Organ concert .....
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores".....	Sport reports .....
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Jack Arthur, songs.....	Sport reports .....
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Wayne West, songs.....	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	Matinee Promen'de	Club Matinee; news....	"Midstream"; sketch ..	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale .....
5:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty".	Gene and Glenn; songs	"Against the Storm" ...	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Sport Comment	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell....	Italian Review .....
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45	Today in Europe..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sport reports	John C. Carr, talk.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Political talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Jack Melvin's Orch.....
7:15	"Lum and Abner"...	Political talk	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday";	Albert Morris, talk.....
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch....	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch...
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch....	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Ruth Williams, songs...
815	vocalist; orchestra.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra..	Political talk	Al Booris's Orchestra...
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False".....	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Fiorito's Orchestra..	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False".....	symphony orchestra ..	Political talk	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers.
9:00	Theater; Barbara	Political talk	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Political talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Stanwyck; George	Dance orchestra	program	Political talk	cal Album" .....
9:30	Brent in "Only	"Harvey and Dell".....	Alec Templeton Time:	Symphony Orchestra ..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Yesterday"	Paul Martin's Music....	piano; chorus; orch....	Robert P. Campbell.....	cal Album" .....
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Charles Barnet's Orch..	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Charles Barnet's Orch..	nentals Quartet; orch..	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch...
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Senator	"G Men in Action".....	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:45	Talk; weather	Connally, Texas	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Albert Cole, talk	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather...	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"...	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnny Davis's Orch..	Al Booris' Orchestra....
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	"Mignon," 4th Act, by	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	Ray Whitely's music....
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Chicago City Opera Co.	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	News Service .....

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JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

Mail or Phone Orders Filled—HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

Byrd Sailing Postponed By Preparations

General preparations—not the inching along of the snow cruiser now halted at Akron, Ohio, for replacements and tire changes—have postponed the sailing of the Bear and the North Star of the United States Antarctic Service expedition for at least another week.

The Department of the Interior's motorship North Star, selected to carry the snow cruiser on her deck, was scheduled to sail today, but now is posted for departure Nov. 9, and even that date is tentative, Roger Hawthorne, Information Officer of the expedition, said. The second vessel, Admiral Byrd's old barkentine Bear, is to sail a week after the North Star.

The snow cruiser, under the direction of its designer, Dr. Thomas C. Poulter of Chicago, is scheduled to pass through Fredonia, Auburn, Schenectady, and Albany, N. Y., and across the Berkshires en route to Boston.

Dever Rules State Holds Billboard Regulation

City and town zoning laws do not "supersede" the authority of the State Division of Outdoor Advertising to regulate billboards, Attorney General Paul A. Dever has ruled.

John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, requested the Attorney General's opinion after receiving protests from several communities that the State Division had approved billboards in residential areas.

Simmons Actors Eager

Three Simmons College classes will compete for dramatic honors tonight in the annual plays to be presented in the auditorium of Boston Latin School at 8 o'clock. Each year the freshman, sophomore and junior classes put on one-act plays coached by the president of the Dramatic Club and two seniors. The winning class is awarded a silver cup.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 6

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Prague—6:55 p. m.—Saturday Night Concert. ILR4A, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Today in Germany. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg. 30.5 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPBII, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—11 p. m.—News Bulletins. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

For Sunday, November 5

London—6:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSF, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Medley." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.

Caracas—8 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News and Review of the Week in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.

Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Program for America. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.

Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Japanese Talkie Theme Songs. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.

Paris—10 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

London—10:05 p. m.—"Round Britain." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Paris—11 p. m.—Leading Press Articles (in English). TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Federal Grants for Housing Obtained by Two R. I. Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Housing authorities here and in Pawtucket are speeding plans to take advantage of the Federal grants, which will be forthcoming soon.

Official information said that $2,500,000 had been earmarked as a 90 per cent loan for a low-cost housing project.

Pawtucket's grant was reported as $1,000,000.

The announcement of the Federal grants came to Mayor John F. Collins here and Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket from United States Senator Theodore Francis Green in Washington, D. C.

The estimated total costs of the Providence project would be $2,777,778 and that of the Pawtucket project $1,115,101.

The entire cost here, Chairman David J. Barry said, is bonded by the local Authority. The United States Housing Administration buys 90 per cent of the bonds, amounting to $2,500,000 in the Providence case. The other 10 per cent is sold by the local Housing Authority to the investing public.

Providence originally sought $20,000,000, and Pawtucket asked for $5,000,000.

The Providence allocation would make possible a project of approximately 500 dwelling units, Mr. Barry said. He pointed out that for the purpose of calculation, project costs are set at about $5,000 per dwelling unit.

Although much of the preliminary work has been done, Mr. Barry said that no site has been selected as yet. This feature will be discussed at a meeting of the Authority which has been called for next Tuesday night.

The finance committee of the Providence City Council will send into the next meeting of the Common Council a resolution to appropriate $15,000 for the use of the Providence Housing Authority, if an agreement is executed between the Authority and the city for the project here.

Election Mix-Up Hits Candidates

A sudden advance in the deadline for filing nomination papers as candidates in Quincy's City election Nov. 14 barred at least two candidates, it was revealed yesterday. A different interpretation after an error was revealed in the election laws provided by City charter changed the ruling by City Clerk Emery L. Crane.

Mr. Crane also refused to bar the names of Attorney Louis A. George and James P. McGuinness from the ballots as Ward 2 council candidates, following a formal protest that their papers were not certified within the stated time. Attorney David L. Rimmer, himself a candidate who made the request, said he would not appeal the decision.

As a result of the tangle, there is a lack of contests which will mean no preliminary contest for school committee, and the polling places in three of the City's wards will not be opened on Nov. 14.

19 Greater Boston Girls Win Honors

Nineteen girls from Greater Boston are included in the two highest groups of the Dean's List, scholastic rating of Radcliffe College, according to Acting Dean Mildred P. Sherman.

Five of the six girls in Group One, which represents an almost perfect scholastic record, are from Greater Boston and Lynn. They are: Elizabeth L. Forbes of Boston, Elizabeth D. Francis of Weston, Rose Karass of Allston, Elsie Fay Ware of Boston, and Kalla L. Abrahams of Lynn. Ruth A. Richmond of Trenton, N. J., was also listed in Group One.

Greater Boston girls who placed in Group Two include: Joan G. Agar of Cambridge, Ann Blake of Boston, Madeleine Hale of Cambridge, Cilda Halpern of Roxbury, Marjorie Littauer Hirshberg of Brighton, Barbara Kilby of Brookline, Claire F. MacIntyre of East Boston, Ruth P. Miller of Brookline, Florence R. Newell of Dorchester, Elizabeth Osborne of Boston, Clella L. Pawlowski of Cambridge, Helen R. Potash of Roxbury, Anna J. Sandler of Brookline, Muriel R. Stone of Roxbury and M. Louise Sullivan of West Roxbury.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

For Sunday, Nov. 5.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan Club.
2:30 p. m.—Musicale.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Hymn Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—Stringed Trios
6:15 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service."
6:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.

'The Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Monday, Nov. 6		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL — COM. 1492

FRIDAY, NOV. 10, at 2:30—SAT., NOV. 11, at 8:15

Boston Symphony Orchestra

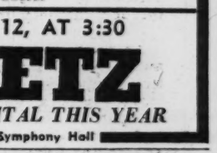
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor

Soloist—JESUS MARIA SANROMA—Piano

Wednesdays, Nov. 8, Dec. 6, Jan. 17, Feb. 7, Mar. 27, Apr. 10. | YOUTH CONCERTS

WHEELER BECKETT—Conductor

SUNDAY, NOV. 12, AT 3:30



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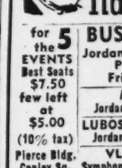

Rachmaninoff

for the 5 EVENTS Best Seats $7.50 few left at $5.00 (10% tax) Pierce Bldg. Copley Sq.

BUSCH & SERKIN
Jordan Hall ($2.20 to $1.10)
Piano-Violin Sonatas
Friday Eve., Nov. 24

MISCHA LEVITZKI
Jordan Hall (Wed. Eve., Dec. 6)

LUBOSHUTZ & NEMENOFF
Jordan Hall (Wed. Eve., Jan. 10)

VLADIMIR HOROWITZ
Symphony Hall (Mon. Eve., Feb. 12)

Mon. Eve., Dec. 11
SYMPHONY HAL

Women Urged to Give Support To the Salvation Army Drive

An urgent appeal is being made over the week end to women of Greater Boston for their support of The Salvation Army's campaign to collect $195,000, by leaders of the women's division. The active workers are headed by Mrs. Charles B. Barnes, of Marlboro Street.

The volunteers point out that if the women of Boston could but know the work that is accomplished at the Evangeline Booth Home and Hospital, the Staniford Street Day Nursery and by the Home League, they would be willing supporters of the campaign, this year and every year. The Home League takes modern methods of home economics to those who need this guidance.

Mrs. Barnes is eager that hundreds of women visit the institutions that illustrate the work of The Salvation Army. Even one visit would mean a check to the campaign treasurer, Allan Forbes, State Street Trust Company, she says.

Mrs. H. Addington Bruce is Vice-Chairman of the women's division, which will meet for the first time at a report-luncheon for a general report, at the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday.

Over 21 Club Appears To Be His Next Resort

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP) —His application for a job having been rejected by a factory where the policy was opposed to hiring new workers over 21, Richard Connors, 23, applied at the city welfare office for an old age pension.

The city authorities turned him down, too, and advised him to organize an "over 21" club.

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SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

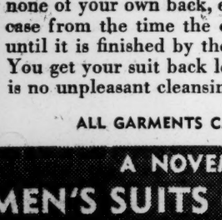
Nothing like a brisk hike in the open air to put the joy of life into you, especially if your feet are clad in brilliantly styled but easy-to-walk-in . . .

Fraternity Girl Treadeasys

GRETEL BLACK CRUSHED KID $6.85

THE Treadeasy SHOE STORE

Near Colonial Theatre Boston — 140 Boylston St.



Do you ever have your suit cleaned? Or do you have the dirt spread out evenly? MEN!

At your left is the irascible Mr. Crabbe. He's an extremist when it comes to cleanliness. That, in itself, is a good trait, BUT he isn't consistent. Recently he reported a waiter for serving his thumb in the soup and the poor fellow nearly lost his job, BUT for years and years Mr. Crabbe has been having his suits cleaned in the diluted dirt of countless other suits which were probably much dirtier than his in the first place.

Filene's BOSTON

RENOVA CERTIFIED* CLEANSING

Cleans Suits Cleaner

AND HERE'S WHY—your suit is cleaned in a pure solution that is changed and repurified several times while your suit is immersed in it. You get no one else's dirt and none of your own back, either. Every suit is an individual case from the time the cuff and pocket dirt is extracted until it is finished by the most expert finishers available. You get your suit back looking fresh and crisp, and there is no unpleasant cleansing odor, either.

ALL GARMENTS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

A NOVEMBER SPECIAL

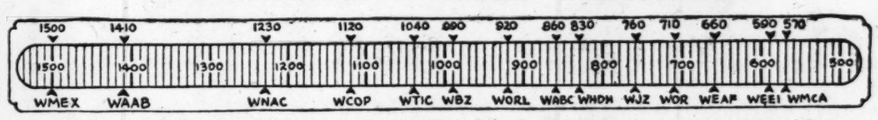
MEN'S SUITS CLEANSED 75c

Regularly $1

Renova Cleansing Shop . . . Street Floor, next to the Men's Store

*by Institute for Maintaining Dry Cleaning Standards.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Alabama-Kentucky foot-	Michigan-Illinois game..	Murray Allen's Stars:
5:15	Sammy Kaye's Or..	Reggie Childs' Orch.	ball game	Michigan-Illinois game..	children's program
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Dance Interlude	Del Courtney's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review.
6:15	'Sentimental Mood'	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review.
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Frank E. Lewis, talk.
6:45	Music; war news	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	"Jungle Jim"
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Elliott Roosevelt	Albert E. Morris, talk.
7:30	Dr. Harry F. Ward,	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	Political talk	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	talk	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Gene and Glenn Song	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Twentieth Century Se-	Kerry Dances
8:15	dramatic sketch	Shop"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	renade"	Al Booris' Orchestra.
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra.
8:45	chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas "Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	"Young Mr. Trouble";	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Moonlight Sonata"	News Service
10:15	Judith Arlen, songs	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	"Tropical Serenade";	Leo Mack's Orchestra.
10:45	Talk; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	orchestra; soloist	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	News Service	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Hockey report	"Sportoscope"
11:15	L. Noble's Orch.	conductor	Weather Service	Anson Weeks's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Tommy Reynolds'	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orch.	Ray Whitley's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; Joe Green's	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Prelude"	instrumental trio	xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures; weather.	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	Tone Pictures; weather.	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"
9:15	Sports; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Church of the Air"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Morning Musicale"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	Ross Trio	Bill Johnson, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs	Kidoodlers Quartet	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church.	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church.	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service.	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church.	"Southernaires"; Negro	Temple Israel Service.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church.	male quartet	Temple Israel Service.	Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	"Gems of Melody"	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	Organ recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	conductor; Henrietta	"On the Job"; vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir.	Schumann, pianist	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Popular songs	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Talk; music; Ed-	"Metropolitan Moods";	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	gar L. Bill, talk	vocalists; orchestra	day"; vocalist; orch.	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Edmund	Drama and music	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	tion"; drama	O'Brien in Christopher	Drama and music	Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	'News in Rhythm';	Marlowe's "Edward	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	vocalists; news	II"	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	Norman Cloutier's Or.	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	monic Symphony	William T. Stone, talk.	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	Orchestra; John	News; Program talk	News from Europe	Political talk	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Barbirolli, cond.;	Sid Reinherz, pianist	"Chats About Dogs"	Political talk	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	M. Castelnuovo-	National Vespers: Dr.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Religious program	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15	Tedesco, pianist	Harry E. Fosdick	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Religious program	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30	"Pursuit of Happi-	"Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious program	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45	ness"; news	John W. Lyons, talk	tization	Religious program	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00	"Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Vocalists; orchestra	Religious Hour	The Ambassadors
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	News Service	"Rangers Serenade"	Religious Hour	"Dukes of Rhythm"
5:30	Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals"
5:45	the Lads	ditions of the Air	Bee	Religious Hour	"Twilight Singers"
6:00	"The Road Goes	Religious program	Vocalists; orchestra	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15	Further"; drama	Religious program	Soprano and organ	variety program	"Tune Tabloids"
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45	Wood"; variety	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Freddy Rich's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	The War This Week	Earl Browder, talk	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15	The War This Week	Studio speaker	comedy; orchestra	Martin R. Schofield	Albert Morris, talk
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45	ter"; variety	dramatic sketch	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Political talk	Billy Paine, tenor
8:00	Playhouse: Orson	KDKA Variety Program:	Nelson Eddy; Edgar	American Forum of the	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15	Welles and Mary	vocalists; orchestra	Bergen; Dorothy La-	Air	"The Friendly Singer"
8:30	Astor in "Hurri-	Network program	mour; Jackie Cooper;	American Forum of the	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45	cane"	Network program	Cliff Nazarro; orchestra	Air	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Orchestra; Jascha	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45	Heifetz, violinist	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00	"Waltz Time"	News from London	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Lee Mack's Orchestra
10:15	Musical program	News Service	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Lee Mack's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Organ; weather	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	Ray Whitely's Music
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Ray Whitely's Music
11:15	F. Masters' Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	Ramona's Orchestra	Ray Whitely's Music
11:30	Louis Armstrong's	Ray Noble's Orchestra.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Ramona's Orchestra	Ray Whitely's Music
11:45	Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Lyle Murphy's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews.	Network speaker
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness".	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Buckeye Four"	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk.	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Checkerboard Time	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs.	Italian String Music	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hitmakers"; orchestra.	Organ recital
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Musicale	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	Organ recital; sports
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Tune Tabloids"
2:15	Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Wyoming Steve"; music
2:30	"Your Family"	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Word Dramas"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Rochester Civic Orch.	Hymns of All Churches.	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce".	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Concert Hall"	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Gordon Gifford, songs.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Bob Millar's Orchestra.	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	Interview Time	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Voice and organ	Organ concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety.	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Jack Arthur, songs	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promen'de	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn'; songs	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport Comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	John C. Carr, talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Political talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Political talk	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	Albert Morris, talk
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Ruth Williams, songs
815	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Political talk	Al Booris's Orchestra
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False";	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Fiorito's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Political talk	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Theater; Barbara	Political talk	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Political talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Stanwyck; George	Dance orchestra	program	Political talk	cal Album"
9:30	Brent in "Only	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time:	Symphony Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Yesterday"	Paul Martin's Music	piano; chorus; orch.	Robert P. Campbell	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Charles Barnet's Orch.	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Charles Barnet's Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Senator	"G Men in Action"	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather	Connally, Texas	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Albert Cole, talk	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnny Davis's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	"Mignon," 4th Act, by	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Ray Whitely's music
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Chicago City Opera Co.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Byrd Sailing Postponed By Preparations

General preparations—not the inching along of the snow cruiser now halted at Akron, Ohio, for replacements and tire changes—have postponed the sailing of the Bear and the North Star of the United States Antarctic Service expedition for at least another week.

The Department of the Interior's motorship North Star, selected to carry the snow cruiser on her deck, was scheduled to sail today, but now is posted for departure Nov. 9, and even that date is tentative, Roger Hawthorne, Information Officer of the expedition, said. The second vessel, Admiral Byrd's old barkentine Bear, is to sail a week after the North Star.

The snow cruiser, under the direction of its designer, Dr. Thomas C. Poulter of Chicago, is scheduled to pass through Fredonia, Auburn, Schenectady, and Albany, N. Y., and across the Berkshires en route to Boston.

Dever Rules State Holds Billboard Regulation

City and town zoning laws do not "supersede" the authority of the State Division of Outdoor Advertising to regulate billboards, Attorney General Paul A. Dever has ruled.

John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, requested the Attorney General's opinion after receiving protests from several communities that the State Division had approved billboards in residential areas.

Simmons Actors Eager

Three Simmons College classes will compete for dramatic honors tonight in the annual plays to be presented in the auditorium of Boston Latin School at 8 o'clock. Each year the freshman, sophomore and junior classes put on one-act plays coached by the president of the Dramatic Club and two seniors. The winning class is awarded a silver cup.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Nov. 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 6

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Prague—6:55 p. m.—Saturday Night Concert. ILR4A, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Today in Germany. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg. 30.5 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPBII, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—11 p. m.—News Bulletins. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

For Sunday, November 5

London—6:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSF, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Medley." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.

Caracas—8 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News and Review of the Week in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.

Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Program for America. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.

Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Japanese Talkie Theme Songs. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.

Paris—10 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

London—10:05 p. m.—"Round Britain." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Paris—11 p. m.—Leading Press Articles (in English). TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Federal Grants for Housing Obtained by Two R. I. Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Housing authorities here and in Pawtucket are speeding plans to take advantage of the Federal grants, which will be forthcoming soon.

Official information said that $2,500,000 had been earmarked as a 90 per cent loan for a low-cost housing project.

Pawtucket's grant was reported as $1,000,000.

The announcement of the Federal grants came to Mayor John F. Collins here and Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket from United States Senator Theodore Francis Green in Washington, D. C.

The estimated total costs of the Providence project would be $2,777,778 and that of the Pawtucket project $1,115,101.

The entire cost here, Chairman David J. Barry said, is bonded by the local Authority. The United States Housing Administration buys 90 per cent of the bonds, amounting to $2,500,000 in the Providence case. The other 10 per cent is sold by the local Housing Authority to the investing public.

Providence originally sought $20,000,000, and Pawtucket asked for $5,000,000.

The Providence allocation would make possible a project of approximately 500 dwelling units, Mr. Barry said. He pointed out that for the purpose of calculation, project costs are set at about $5,000 per dwelling unit.

Although much of the preliminary work has been done, Mr. Barry said that no site has been selected as yet. This feature will be discussed at a meeting of the Authority which has been called for next Tuesday night.

The finance committee of the Providence City Council will send into the next meeting of the Common Council a resolution to appropriate $15,000 for the use of the Providence Housing Authority, if an agreement is executed between the Authority and the city for the project here.

Election Mix-Up Hits Candidates

A sudden advance in the deadline for filing nomination papers as candidates in Quincy's City election Nov. 14 barred at least two candidates, it was revealed yesterday. A different interpretation after an error was revealed in the election laws provided by City charter changed the ruling by City Clerk Emery L. Crane.

Mr. Crane also refused to bar the names of Attorney Louis A. George and James P. McGuinness from the ballots as Ward 2 council candidates, following a formal protest that their papers were not certified within the stated time. Attorney David L. Rimmer, himself a candidate who made the request, said he would not appeal the decision.

As a result of the tangle, there is a lack of contests which will mean no preliminary contest for school committee, and the polling places in three of the City's wards will not be opened on Nov. 14.

19 Greater Boston Girls Win Honors

Nineteen girls from Greater Boston are included in the two highest groups of the Dean's List, scholastic rating of Radcliffe College, according to Acting Dean Mildred P. Sherman.

Five of the six girls in Group One, which represents an almost perfect scholastic record, are from Greater Boston and Lynn. They are: Elizabeth L. Forbes of Boston, Elizabeth D. Francis of Weston, Rose Karass of Allston, Elsie Fay Ware of Boston, and Kalla L. Abrahams of Lynn. Ruth A. Richmond of Trenton, N. J., was also listed in Group One.

Greater Boston girls who placed in Group Two include: Joan G. Agar of Cambridge, Ann Blake of Boston, Madeleine Hale of Cambridge, Cilda Halpern of Roxbury, Marjorie Littauer Hirshberg of Brighton, Barbara Kilby of Brookline, Claire F. MacIntyre of East Boston, Ruth P. Miller of Brookline, Florence R. Newell of Dorchester, Elizabeth Osborne of Boston, Clella L. Pawlowski of Cambridge, Helen R. Potash of Roxbury, Anna J. Sandler of Brookline, Muriel R. Stone of Roxbury and M. Louise Sullivan of West Roxbury.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

For Sunday, Nov. 5

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan Club.
2:30 p. m.—Musicale.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Pease."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Hymn Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—Stringed Trios
6:15 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service."
6:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.

'The Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, Nov. 6

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL — C O M . 1492

FRIDAY, NOV. 10, at 2:30—SAT., NOV. 11, at 8:15

Boston Symphony Orchestra

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor

Soloist—JESUS MARIA SANROMA—Piano

Wednesdays, Nov. 8, Dec. 6, Jan. 17, Feb. 7, Mar. 27, Apr. 10. | YOUTH CONCERTS

WHEELER BECKETT—Conductor

SUNDAY, NOV. 12, AT 3:30

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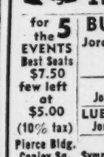

Rachmaninoff

for the 5 EVENTS Best Seats $7.50 few left at $5.00 (10% tax) Pierce Bldg. Copley Sq.

BUSCH & SERKIN — Jordan Hall ($2.20 to $1.10) Piano-Violin Sonatas Friday Eve., Nov. 24

MISCHA LEVITZKI — Jordan Hall (Wed. Eve., Dec. 6)

LUBOSHUTZ & NEMENOFF — Jordan Hall (Wed. Eve., Jan. 10)

VLADIMIR HOROWITZ — Symphony Hall (Mon. Eve., Feb. 12)

Mon. Eve., Dec. 11 SYMPHONY HALL TICKETS NOW $2.75 to $1.65

FLAGSTAD

DON COSSACKS Sun. Aft., Dec. 3

4 Events $4.00 $6.00 $8.00 (10% tax) — Tickets, $2.75 to $1.65

MARIAN ANDERSON Sun. Aft., Jan. 7

JOHN CHAS. THOMAS Sun. Aft., Mar. 3

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM

2—Smash Triumphs—2

MICKEY ROONEY • JUDY GARLAND in "BABES IN ARMS"

Plus: "Those High Grey Walls" With WALTER CONNOLLY

NOW TRANS LUX

THE SCREEN'S MOST TIMELY DRAMA

U-BOAT 29

CONRAD VEIDT VALERIE HOBSON

Plus THE GLEASON FAMILY "SHOULD HUSBANDS WORK?"

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ZORINA • EDDIE ALBERT

"ON YOUR TOES"

Ronald Reagan, "Smashing the Money Ring"

EXETER KEN 7067

SHOWING THROUGH WEDNESDAY

Ignace Jan Paderewski in "MOONLIGHT SONATA"

Preston Foster—Lynn Bari in "News Is Made at Night"

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FATHER HUBBARD'S ICEBERGS • LEW LEHR • DONALD DUCK • GEO. JESSEL • WAR NEWS • MID-SEASON FOOTBALL REVIEW •

JORDAN HALL Monday, November 6 at 8:15

NICHOLAI KASSMAN — VIOLIN

ELLY KASSMAN-KASSMAN — PIANO

TICKETS $1.65, $1.10, 75c

Anita Davis-Chase Announces

JORDAN HALL TOMORROW AFT. AT 3

HOWARD GODING

PIANIST

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE NEW. NO. 4180

THURS., FRI., SAT.

Basil Rathbone—Ida Lupino

"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"

Jackie Cooper—Betty Field

"WHAT A LIFE"

NEW YORK CITY

"A ROARING EVENING OF HILARITY" —Brooks Atkinson, Times

SAM H. HARRIS presents

THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER

by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street W. of Broadway

Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

GILBERT MILLER presents

HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN

"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.

MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.

Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Circle 6-6363

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BOSTON

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Water Colors in Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The thirty-seventh annual exhibition of water colors, assembled by the Philadelphia Water Color Club, and shown at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, acquires this year, through the introduction of invited groups of paintings, the flavor of an international show.

A notable group of 14 illustrations by Arthur Rackham, presented as a memorial group, and seven gay water colors by Lucien Simon, noted French water colorist, not only lend distinction to the annual, but also carry one back at least a quarter of a century in the history of the medium.

One is impressed, for instance, with the difference in execution as well as in approach between the exquisitely detailed color drawings by Rackham and the modern American water color trend toward the use of the medium less for purposes of illustration and travelogue than as a picture-making medium equal in boldness of effect to oil.

Particularly is this true of such water colors as those by Charles Burchfield, here represented by three compositions of which the most original and colorful is "Youhg Cannas in Rain." And Burchfield, it must be remembered, is the one American water colorist admitted to the Carnegie Institute's International exhibition of oils.

* * *

Interesting, again, is the contrast between the gay, clear pigments used by Simon and the dull earth tones favored by such prize winners as Millard Sheets, Phil Paradise and Ben Shahn. Nor is it possible to view these rising Americans without realizing that the moodiness of contemporary color has its parallel in world conditions. Simon's art, therefore, comes almost as a breath from a world that has gone.

The prize list this year suggests the greater range of the annual. Europeans have not been singled out for honor, but awards indicate the growing importance of the Pacific West in the American art field.

Both Millard Sheets and Phil Paradise, winners respectively of the Philadelphia Water Color Club's prize of $200 and the Dana Water Color Medal, are California artists.

The East, however, claimed three honors. The Eyre medal for the best print was awarded to Benton Spruance of Philadelphia; the Pennell Memorial medal for achievement in illustration or the graphic arts, to Ben Shahn of New Jersey for his gouache, "Sunday Football," an acrid satire, and the Dawson memorial medal to Margaret Patterson of Boston for a color block print of poppies and convolvulus.

Spruance, scarcely a fortnight ago, won the Print Club's prize in the all-Philadelphia annual held by that institution for the very football composition that constitutes the central note in his group in the Water Color Annual.

Football, in fact, is thus honored before and behind the scenes, as the Spruance lithograph deals with active play, "A Pass to the Flat," while the Ben Shahn satire caricatures two fans gazing through knotholes in a fence.

* * *

Abstractions are few, the trend away from this form of imaginative composition probably following the general veering of world thought. One may find, however, two notable groups that play around the edges of the abstract, one by Earl Horter, and the other by Alexander Robinson, listed as French. While Robinson develops his themes on a landscape base with chirographic color accents, Horter turns to still-life forms translated into shapes suggesting a mechanistic viewpoint.

Rounding out the foreign contributions are delicate mountain-scapes by Cecil A. Hunt, British, a head drawing by the Frenchman Jean Julien Lemordant, and lithographs of birds by Ernst Norlind of Sweden.

Behind many of the American water colors one may feel the direct or indirect influence of two artists: Eliot O'Hara, whose own group is less convincing than usual, with a quasi travel-poster flavor, and Charles Burchfield, whose satires on American streets and architecture have directed the vision of contemporaries.

Picking here and there, the exhibition owes its sparkle to such varied contributions as human satires of men, women and children by Peggy Bacon, the fine color pattern of Barse Miller's western harbor nocturne, "Moon and Battleships" (Miller was the first Pacific coast artist to claim honor in a Philadelphia Water Color Club annual), Marguerite Gaudin's stylized and decorative handling of Biblical themes, Paul Sample's trains on frosty mornings, Kenneth Bates' twisting and torn branches that weave impressive patterns, Caligari-like color interpretations of houses and persons by William Schwartz, and Oranzo Gasparo's medley of satiric detail and bulk of form, "Woman Sewing."

Edward Hopper, Howard Giles, Thornton Oakley, Henry Pitz, Antonio Martino, Emil Ganso, and Charles H. Woodbury all offer notable groups.

The presentation of the show this year includes two innovations, the redecoration and modernizing of the entire rotunda of the Academy, with its transepts, and the labeling, for reduction of public bewilderment in the vexed problem of prize giving, of works previously honored and consequently ineligible, as well as works by members of the jury, similarly ineligible and comprising Charles Burchfield, William A. Hofstetter, Ross Braught, Earl Horter, Robert Riggs, and George C. Wiggins.

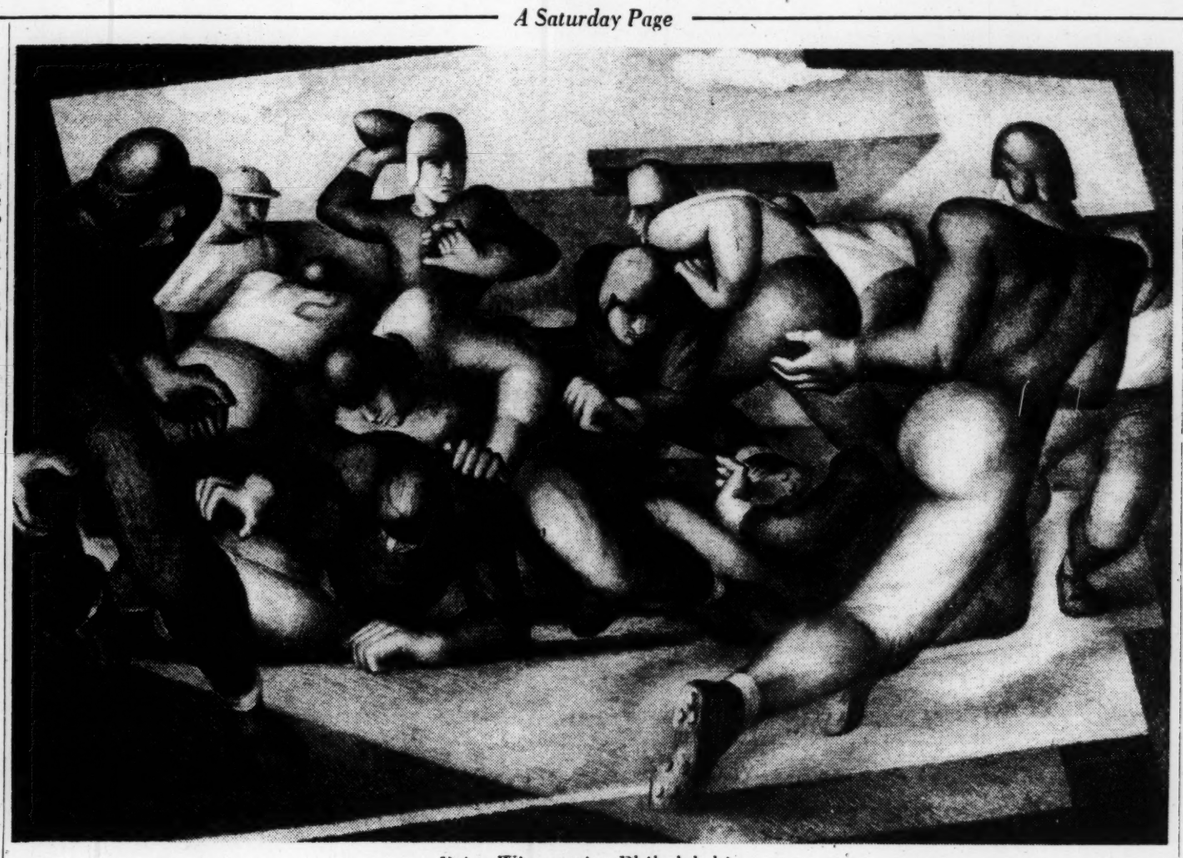
* * *

Concurrently with the water color annual, the Academy presents the thirty-eighth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters. This courageous group of workers, who carry eighteenth-century viewpoints into a modern world, offers one of the most varied and interesting aggregates of its exhibiting career, although the flavor of its show is scarcely reflected in its choice of honor works.

As usual, of course, many of the contributions are diminutive portraits, some studied from the standpoint of character, others from that of decoration. In the latter category are such striking compositions as "Chinese Actress" and "Chinese Actor" by Virginia Hollinger Stout, while both trends combine in such a miniature as "Chinese Antique Dealer" by Malthe M. Hesselriis.

Trying the medium for the first time, and achieving peculiar tridimensional effect, is Walter E. Baum, better known for his oils.

The Society's medal of honor goes to an efficient characterization, "My Father," by Lydia Eastwick Longacre; while the D. J. McCarthy prize for "the most meritorious miniature" in the exhibition has been awarded to "My Children, 1927," by Eulabee Dix—a strange choice in view of the unfortunate elongation of the torsos. To Elsie Dodge Pattee, for a smiling blue-eyed baby, "Alison," goes the Howell Tracy Fisher memorial prize.



Prize-Winner in Philadelphia

"A Pass to the Flat," by Benton Spruance.

Some New York Recitals

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A winner in this year's Metropolitan auditions contest and consequently a prospective member of the Metropolitan company for the coming season, Mack Harrell, baritone from Texas, gave in the Town Hall Wednesday evening a second New York recital, his first of the present autumn. For his program he went to two of the foremost composers of Lieder, Franz Schubert and Hugo Wolf.

The Schubert group included songs of such universal currency as "Dem Unendlichen," "Der Doppelgänger," and "Der Musensohn," besides others which seldom find their way to programs, like "Gondelfahrer," "Die Gestirne," and "An Die Dioskuren."

To open the section devoted to Wolf, Mr. Harrell chose the three Michelangelo songs—"Wohl Denk' Ich Oft," "Alles Endet Was Entstehet,' and "Fühlt Meine Seele"—a group that singers seem to be taking up eagerly just now. These he capped with the dramatic ballad, "Der Feuerreiter." Among the other Wolf songs were "Auch Kleine Dinge," "Ghasel," and the great "Prometheus."

From the above it is obvious that Mr. Harrell had set himself no easy task, and the conscientiousness and authority with which he accomplished it were noteworthy. He had evidently explored each lyric and taken careful account of its meaning, and he was singularly successful in publishing that meaning and the corresponding mood. The Michelangelo songs of Wolf were set forth with deep feeling. Yet the eerie quality of "Der Feuerreiter" was as thoroughly grasped, and the conclusion of the ballad was delivered with particular eloquence. It is a long step to either of these from the naïve supplication of "An Die Dioskuren," but there was nothing disconcerting about it for Mr. Harrell. There was the right nostalgic longing, too, in "Das Heimweh."

The baritone had a capable and sympathetic accompanying pianist in Coenraad V. Bos. The large audience was one of the most enthusiastic that the Town Hall has housed.

* * *

At the Town Hall on the evening of Oct. 24 the Canadian-born contralto Joanne de Nault gave a recital of uncommon interest. In the first place, she varied her program agreeably and spiced it with the unusual, and secondly her singing was marked by noteworthy musical feeling and taste in phrasing. If she was not at her best at the beginning, when she came to Lazzarri's "Le Cavalier d'Olmedo" (the original poem by Loe de Vega) she sang with such irresistible effect that there was nothing for her to do but to repeat the song. And an added piece, "The Coolin Dhu," by Franco Leoni, received as complete treatment as one is likely to hear in a blue moon.

Late in the afternoon on Oct. 29 the Town Hall was the scene of the opening event in the annual series by the New Friends of Music. The accomplished Budapest Quartet, with the able assistance of William Primrose, viola, and Ellen Stone, horn, gave an excellent account of a program that comprised Mozart's String Quintet in G minor, his Quintet in E flat major for violin, two violas, horn and cello, and the String Quintet in G major of Brahms. The importance of this array of works for some of the less usual combinations of instruments (particularly Mozart's E flat Quintet) is obvious.

* * *

There were departures from the ordinary symphonic paths at the recent Carnegie Hall concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society. An identical program for the evening of Oct. 26 and the following afternoon offered William Walton's "Portsmouth Point" Overture, which had been performed in New York before but not by the Society; a concerto for two pianos and orchestra in F major by Mozart (K. 242), which amounted to a novelty, and the Adagietto from Mahler's Fifth Symphony, which is heard here none too often. The remaining number, a more frequent visitor to our concert rooms, was Debussy's "The Sea."

For the matinée of Oct. 29 the Mozart and the Debussy works were retained, but for the others there were substitutes. The Walton overture yielded its place to "A Comedy Overture on Negro Themes" by Henry F. Gilbert, and instead of the Mahler symphonic excerpt we were regaled with two excerpts from "La Traviata"—the Prelude to the opera and the Introduction to Act III. At all these concerts the officiating pianists were Josef and Rosina Lhevinne.

The Mozart concerto was composed in February, 1776, when Mozart was only 20, as a tribute to the Countess Antonio Lodron, a great lady of Salzburg, who, with her daughters, Aloisia and Giuseppa, had been a pupil of Mozart's. Of the original piano parts one is so very simple as to indicate unmistakably that the three ladies had by no means an equal mastery of the keyboard.

Perhaps because of the inequality in the solo parts, Mozart rearranged the concerto for two pianos, and in that form Mr. and Mrs. Lhevinne played it. As to whether this verson had ever been heard in New York before, or anywhere in this country, evidence has so far been lacking. At any rate, it has been heard now. The cadenzas used were not, however, those of Mozart, but were supplied by Josef Wagner, a young European composer and pianist at present living here.

They played with rare excellence of ensemble, though not, perhaps, with the ideal touch for eighteenth-century music, and they were admirably accompanied by Mr. Barbirolli and his men.

Great Actors and Bad Plays

By Harold Hobson

London

There is considerable speculation among players as to what will be the effect of the war upon the theater. The almost complete closure of playhouses which has marked the first month of hostilities has given to dramatic critics that undisturbed leisure which is necessary to the contemplation of so vast a question. So far the fruits of this leisure have hardly been commensurate with the opportunities provided; but Mr. James Agate has hazarded the opinion that the theater in London will become at once more frivolous and less fashionable.

This suggestion should not be taken to indicate that Mr. Agate—who is a very sensible man—believes that the natural home of the intellect is in the higher stratum of society. There is no essential connection between keen intelligence and a boiled shirt. If irresponsibility is to step in as tail coats go out, that is merely because the same conditions which have led the wealthy to evacuate themselves from London may be expected to encourage a taste for light and carefree things, rather than for wrestling in the playhouse with the knottier problems of existence.

* * *

Mr. Agate may be right. Such a thing has happened before. But if so, the outlook for the more serious class of playwrights seems to be poor. An era of musical comedy and melodrama may set in.

That, of course, would be the actor's opportunity. Great actors have always had an ineradicable fondness for bad plays. Mr. George Pleydell Bancroft, the son of Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, recently recalled what he thought to be Irving's best parts. Apart from Hamlet, they were Charles I in Wills' forgotten drama of that name, Louis XI, and Mephistopheles in a worthless version of "Faust." These were the roles in which Irving displayed his genius most transcendingly.

How transcendent that genius was may be realized even by those never fortunate enough to have seen him. Talk to any playgoer who remembers the last decade of the nineteenth century. He will dwell with delight on Beerbohm Tree, the superb stage manager; on George Alexander, with the perfectly creased trousers; he will recall these two men with genuine appreciation of the very real pleasure they gave him, as of gazing on the regal splendor of a Coronation procession, or of dining at Blenheim.

* * *

When he talks of Forbes-Robertson, of the full, rounded, swelling voice, without tremolo, thrilling, stirring, touching, a quite different note comes into his attitude. The pleasure is just as acute. But it is a deeper pleasure, a pleasure that has a tinge of solemnity in it. Tree and Alexander were good fellows enough, but Forbes-Robertson seems to have inspired something approaching reverence. If to look at one of Tree's productions, grandiose and magnificent, was like watching the pageantry of a Coronation procession, to listen to Forbes-Robertson was like sharing in a Coronation service.

That at least is the impression I gained from such a conversation not long ago. This being so, one would have thought that no actor could dwell in the memory so significantly as Forbes-Robertson. Yet Forbes-Robertson thins out into a shadow at the very mention of Irving. This astounding man, who never learned how to speak or even walk properly, yet sardonic, sinister, terrific, tremendous, dominated and dwarfed all his contemporaries.

Not actors only. Mr. Bancroft says that no one he has ever met—not Gladstone, not those great counsel, Sir Charles Russell and Lord Carson, not Mr. Lloyd George at his most dynamic—could for a moment be compared in the intensity of their impact with Irving, with his long hair, his remarkable eyes, and "his strong, thin-lipped mouth." Was all this a sham, like the eloquence of the Reverend Charles Honeyman? Had Irving really nothing in him, when put alongside the able authors he enraged by refusing to play their pieces? One cannot believe it. One prefers to think that actors as well as playwrights sometimes have illumination, which should be allowed to shine uncompeted with by any rival light.

'Boris' Opens Chicago Opera

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," which had not been heard in these parts for eight years, was offered by the Chicago City Opera company (Oct. 28) as the opening representation of its season. This work undoubtedly was wisely chosen, for an inaugural night has generally been considered—by tradition at least—to include pageantry as well as art. It cannot be declared that the organization presided over by Mr. Whitney omitted anything that was essential to pageantry. The Coronation Scene of "Boris Godounoff" was a riot of color, scenic effects were a feast to the eye, authentic costuming of old-time Russia left nothing to the imagination. It was all "grand" opera in the literal meaning of the word.

It will probably be many years before a critical review of any performance of Moussorgsky's masterpiece will find it possible to eschew admiring but regretful recollections of Feodor Chaliapin in the title role. Ezio Pinza, who sang and played the part on this occasion, gave his great predecessor the sincerest flattery by sticking as closely as possible to the latter's conception of it. He could scarcely have given himself a better model, and it is saying much for Mr. Pinza's abilities that his portrayal of Boris, in both vocal ability and histrionism, approached, even if they did not touch, the glories with which Chaliapin enveloped the role. Admirable in power and intensity was the scene in the second act in which the Tsar is haunted by his remorse and fear.

Armand Tokatyan had fewer opportunities as the Pretended Dimitry, a somewhat pallid foil to Boris, but he sang prettily and made as much of the action as there was to make. Admirable in every way was the characterization and the singing by Virgilio Lazzari of the vagabond monk, Varlaam, in its way the most difficult part in the opera. Varlaam needs humor as well as good vocalism and both were abundantly made manifest at this performance. There was beautiful vocalism, too, set forth by Elen Longone in the part of Marina. That artist gave added charm to Moussorgsky's moving music in the scene of the castle garden at Sandomir, and her efforts would have been almost ideal if her gesticulations had been less suggestive of ancient Italian opera.

In "Boris Godounoff" the chorus is one of the most stirring features. No other Russian composer understood its importance or its possibilities as well as Moussorgsky did. It can scarcely be said, however, that the choristers who sang under Mr. Weber's baton made the most, or much, of their opportunities. There were apparently many voices, but there was insufficient tone in the Prologue and in the scene in the Kremlin square, where the cries of the populace should have been vociferant. The orchestra played well under Mr. Weber's guidance, yet even there it seemed as if even more color could have been extracted from Rimsky-Korsakoff's gorgeous arrangement of Moussorgsky's score.

Music of the week included the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's presentation (Oct. 26) of a program devoted to the works of Richard Strauss. In this the assistance of Mme. Rose Pauly was enlisted. That artist sang three of the German master's songs and the finale from his "Salome." The latter she interpreted with remarkable power of voice and characterization, qualities that the opera exacts. The songs demanded other qualities, and they seemed to be beyond Mme. Pauly's range of art. Mr. Stock and his players were at their best in "Thus Spake Zarathustra," the Dance of the Seven Veils from "Salome" and the Serenade for wind.

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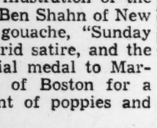
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(Advertisement from Warner Bros.' Studios, Burbank, California)

Record Number of First-Year Players Performing as Regulars in Pro Football

National League Play Now in Title Stretch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The National Football League swings into the championship homestretch with a record number of first-year players performing as regulars. Included in the rookie class of '39 is a select group of former All-Americas, who continued in the play-for-pay league this season just where they left off last year on the college gridirons. Notable in this group are Parker Hall, John Pingel, Waddie Young, Bill Osmanski, Sid Luckman, Bob MacLeod, Bob Haak, Davey O'Brien and Ki Aldrich.

Preferred Selection

A survey just completed shows that 69 from the preferred selection list (commonly called the draft) and 36 non-selective list players remain in league competition. There is a 10 per cent increase in the preferred list players over last year, indicating that club officials are more interested than ever in the selection list that is so carefully prepared from the previous season's top ranking college football seniors.

It is singular, however, that the champion New York Giants retained only one player from their original list—little Eddie Miller, passing wizard from New Mexico Aggies.

Cleveland, 17; Detroit, 14; Washington, 11: Chicago Bears, 11, and Green Bay, 11 led with first-year replacements.

Non-Selective

Among the non-selective list first year men who have won places on league teams are Doug Oldershaw, Giants, guard; Joe Ratica, Brooklyn center; Jack Torrance, Bears tackle; Joe Mason, Cardinals end; Bill McRaven, Mike Rodak and Marty Slovak, Cleveland halfbacks; Ray Clemons and John Weithe, Detroit guards; Warren Kilbourne, Packers tackle; Elmer Kelberg, Philadelphia end; Coley McDonough, Pittsburgh halfback; and Jim Meade, halfback, and Steve Uhrinyak, guard, of the Washington Redskins.

Complete tabulation of first-year men by clubs:

Teams	First-Year Players	*S.L.	*N.S.
Cleveland	17	10	7
Detroit	14	6	8
Chicago Bears	11	8	3
Green Bay	11	8	3
Washington	11	9	2
Brooklyn	10	8	2
Chicago Cardinals	10	8	2
Pittsburgh	10	5	5
Philadelphia	8	6	2
New York	3	1	2

(*)—S. L.—Selecter List. N. S.—Non-selective list.

Pro Football Shorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON — The foremost all-time National Football League stars according to President Carl Storck, are Indian Jim Thorpe, Red Grange, Bronko Nagurski, Ernie Nevers, Dutch Clark, Cliff Battles, Mel Hein, Sammy Baugh, Turk Edwards and Clarke Hinkle.

Only two linemen are named, Hein and Edwards.

Hein, Baugh, Edwards and Tinkle are still playing in the league. Nevers, Clark and Grange are coaching in the pro circuit.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Owner Dan Topping of the Brooklyn Dodgers makes the prediction that National Football League schedules likely will be increased to 16 games instead of 11 and that club squads also will be augmented to permit additional contests, most of which would be played at night.

♪ ♪ ♪

DETROIT—Briggs Stadium, Detroit Lions home field, has the gooseneck goal posts which bring the cross-bars back on the goal line. It's the only National League playing field with this equipment.

♪ ♪ ♪

GREEN BAY — Don Hutson, Green Bay Packers end, and one of the National League's leading pass receivers year after year, has announced his intention of quitting professional football next season. Opposing coaches aren't likely to be downcast with the passing of the dangerous Hutson from league competition.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA—When Davey O'Brien, the nation's No. 1 college star last year, recently completed 11 passes in one game little attention was paid to the aerial feat. But only a few times each season are 11 or more completions made by the National League's Arnie Herber, Ed Danowski, Parker Hall, Sammy Baugh, Bernie Masterson, or Frank Filchock.

♪ ♪ ♪

CHICAGO—Bob MacLeod, Dartmouth's 1938 All-America halfback and one of the Chicago Bears' most promising National League freshmen this season, doesn't expect to return to the gridiron wars next year because of increasing business activities.

♪ ♪ ♪

CLEVELAND — The 80-piece band of the Cleveland Rams in the National Football League wears smocks and berets in the colors of 80 different colleges and universities.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Boston at Toronto.

International-American League

Syracuse at Pittsburgh.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Indianapolis at Hershey.
Providence at Springfield.

American Association

Wichita at Kansas City.
St. Louis at Tulsa.

Sunday

National

New York Rangers at Detroit.
Chicago at Montreal.

International-American

Indianapolis at Syracuse.
Pittsburgh at Cleveland.
Hershey at New Haven.
Springfield at Providence.

American Association

(No games scheduled.)

Slated for Sale —By Pap'

MEDWICK STAYS IN ST. LOUIS
THAT'S WHAT OWNER BREADON SAYS ... NOW!
HE'S GOING TO CHICAGO !!
-NAW, BROOKLYN
JOE MEDWICK
- THE CARDS' SLUGGING OUTFIELD STAR SEEMS TO BE ON THE TRADING BLOCK
THE HOT-STOVE LEAGUERS CAN'T AGREE JUST WHERE JOE IS TO BE TRADED
DARLING

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The one bit of baseball chatter that succeeds in commanding space in the football-crowded sports pages these days is the speculation as to which uniform Joe Medwick will be wearing next spring. It seems pretty generally agreed that Medwick will not be with the Cardinals. This despite the vigorous protests on the part of Owner Sam Breadon that Jersey Joe will not be sold.

To Cubs?

The hot tip is that Medwick will go to the Cubs.

They have a logical explanation to back up their claims, too. They insist that Branch Rickey has been bothered since the Dizzy Dean deal turned so completely sour for the Cubs and is anxious to make amends. Perhaps. But, if this is true, it is the first time Rickey has bothered about the other fellow where a deal was concerned.

Medwick has outlived his usefulness in St. Louis. That is, as long as Ray Blades remains at the helm. Blades and Medwick did not hit it off. Ray still feels that Joe soldiered on the job despite his strong finish, and had Medwick played up to his ability all season the Cardinals would have been in there battling the Yankees in the world series. Evidence of this appeared in the late games when, with the pennant lost, Blades rested most of his regulars but kept Medwick in the line-up. Medwick strongly resented this.

Batting Mark of .333

Jersey Joe finished the season with a batting mark of .333 and batted in 115 runs. A good record for some big leaguers, but only fair for Medwick, not to be compared with the .374 average he compiled in 1937 in winning the National League batting crown. That season he drove in 154 runs.

The Cubs appear to have the bait with which to snare Medwick if any team can. Billy Herman, Augie Galan and Dick Bartell are supposed to be the pawns offered in the trade. The Cards could use this trio, especially Herman and Bartell, for most of their woes this year were caused by an unstable infield.

—Pap'

Bill Watson First

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—Bill Watson of Yale led the harriers of Harvard and Princeton across the finish line in their annual triangular cross-country meet yesterday, but the Crimson and the Tigers grabbed the team victory glory. Harvard's hill-and-dale runners defeated Princeton 20-43 and Yale 20-46, while Princeton took the Elis 25-31. The race was over a five-mile trail.

The Eli captain was timed in 27m. 8s., while two seconds behind in the runner-up position was Little of Princeton. Langdon Burwell of Harvard finished third in 27:37.

Harvard runners captured the next six places. The second Yale harrier to finish was Main, who came in in eleventh place.

Budge Makes a Deal

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4 (AP)—Don Budge, peer of the tennis pros, is shelving his hot tennis racket for a hotter piano.

"I've always liked swing music and this winter I'm going to learn to play boogie woogie piano—which means hot," Budge said.

"I made a deal. Joe Sullivan, piano player with Bob Crosby's band, is going to teach me to bang those ivories and I'm going to teach him to play tennis."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Burleigh Grimes, veteran wetball pitcher, named manager of Brooklyn Dodgers succeeding Casey Stengel. Given one-year contract at reported $10,000.

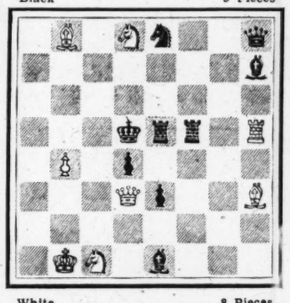
Chess —By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 4, 1939
Problem No. 2189

By B. M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.

Black 9 Pieces



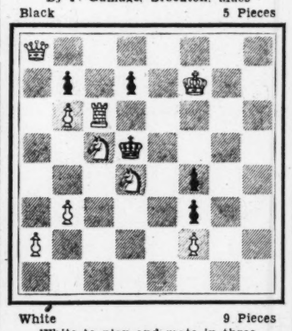
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to this column by the well-known Louisiana composer.)

Problem No. 2190

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass

Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Another masterpiece by the great composer, resurrected by E. W. Allen, who has brought to light so many examples of the work of our great composers. This problem features model mates, and won first prize in the Womanhood International Tourney of 1906-07.)

Solutions to Problems

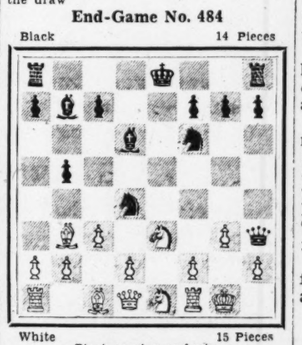
No. 2187 Q-R2

No. 2188		
1	B-R5	QKt-Q5
2	R-K8	
1	——	Kt-K6 or B any
2	B-B3ch	
1	——	KKt-Q5
2	R-K8	
1	——	Kt-K8
2	Q-K2ch	
1	——	Kt-Kt4
2	R-K8	

End-Game No. 483. White wins: 1 K-Kt4, K-B5; 2 Kt-Q3ch, KxP; 3 Kt-B5, K-B4; 4 Kt-Q7, and White is able to win the Black pawns in due time. The game actually proceeded 1 Kt-Q3, P-B3; 2 PxP, KxBP; 3 Kt-B2, K-Kt4; 4 K-Kt4, P-K4; 5 K-B4, P-K5, followed by K-B5 and P-K6, forcing the draw

End-Game No. 484

Black 14 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

Black to play and win
(From a game played in Warsaw, 1917, between Belsitzmann and Rubinstein. The latter pushed through brilliantly.)

New Chess Column

The Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Arizona has just inaugurated a weekly chess column under the heading "Across the Chess Board." The editor is O. W. Manney, who was recently mentioned in this column as the winner of the Texan Championship held early in September in Houston. Mr. Manney will offer a problem, end-game, and solvers' list every week, together with games and news items.

BCM Carries On

The British Magazine October issue has reached this country. The management plans to continue throughout the war, just as it did from 1914 to 1918. Organized chess activities have been generally suspended. The London Chess League is scheduling no matches.

Bournemouth Results

The tournament at Bournemouth (England) started before the international situation cracked, but the final round was affected. Euwe and Landau were scheduled to meet, but decided to get back to Holland while they could. As a result their game was scored as a draw. If Euwe had lost, Flohr, by winning his final game with Konig, might have won first prize. But even so Flohr had the opportunity of sharing first by winning. This, however, he was unable to do.

Dr. Lasker Lectures

Dr. Lasker is now giving a series of 15 weekly lectures at the Labor Temple, 242 East Fourteenth Street, New York City, Thursday evenings. The cost is nominal. These lectures are designed for the average player. Years ago Dr. Lasker lectured in London and the result was his "Common Sense in Chess," which has been a part of chess libraries ever since.

Rapid Transits

Rapid transit tournaments are popular because a complete round-robin can be played in an evening. Usually 10 seconds are allowed per move. A timekeeper calls out when to move, and those who cannot keep up with the dizzy pace are forfeited. At the present time each of the two leading New York Clubs sets aside a night a week for these tournaments, which attract such experts as Fine, Horowitz and Reshevsky. The Marshalls play on Tuesday nights, and the Manhattans on Friday nights.

Games

Here is Flohr's only loss at Bournemouth.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Landau White	Flohr Black	Landau White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 B-Kt2	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 B-R3	Q-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 R-Kt5	BxKt(a)
4 P-K3	Castles	22 PxB	P-QR3
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	23 R-Kt5	P-R3
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	24 R-Kt2	QR-B
7 Castles	Kt-B3	25 R-QB	QR-Q
8 P-QR3	B-R4	26 K-R	K-R
9 BPxP	KPxP	27 QR-KKt	R-KKt
10 PxP	BxKt	28 B-Kt2	Q-Q3
11 PxB	Q-R4	29 B-R7	Kt-QKt5
12 Q-B2	QxP(B4!)	30 Q-KB5	P-KKt3
13 P-QR4	R-K	31 BxR	PxQ
14 B-R3	Q-R4	32 R-Kt7	Kt-Kt5
15 KR-Kt	Q-B2	33 RxKtch	P-B3
16 P-B4	PxP	34 R-Kt7	R-Q2
17 QxP	B-K3	35 RxR	Resigns
18 Q-B2	B-Q4		

(a) The open file which White now has proves a deciding factor. Just why Flohr played this is difficult to discover.

The Estonian master defeats one of Argentina's experts in a tournament played in Buenos Aires.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Keres White	Guimard Black	Keres White	Guimard Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 R-Kt2	K-R
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 QR-KKt	R-Kt1
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	22 Kt-B5	P-QR4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	23 PxP	RxP
5 P-K3	Castles	24 P-QR4	R-R2
6 Kt-B3	P-KR3	25 B-Q	Kt-B5
7 B-R4	Kt-K5	26 Q-B5	P-KKt3
8 BxB	QxB	27 Q-Kt4	P-Kt3
9 Q-B2	Kt-KB3	28 Kt-Q3	Q-K3
10 PxP	PxP	29 Q-Kt3	Kt-R6
11 B-Q3	Kt-B3	30 R-K	Kt-Kt4
12 P-QR3	B-Kt5	31 P-K4	Q-B3
13 CastlesKR	BxKt	32 P-K5	Q-B4
14 PxB	Kt-Q	33 P-B4	Kt-K5
15 P-QKt4	Kt-K3	34 Q-R4	P-KKt4
16 K-R	P-B3	35 QxPch	Q-R2
17 Kt-R4	Kt-Kt4	36 QxBP	K-B6
18 B-K2	Kt-K	37 Q-B6ch	Q-Kt2
19 R-KKt	Kt-Q3	38 R-Kt3	Resigns

Auction Block

LUNENBURG, N. S., Nov. 4 (AP)—The schooner Bluenose, queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleet and International Fishermen's Racing Champion, will go on the auction block for debt, Capt. Angus Walters announced last night.

Fairbanks Morse, Ltd., is suing her operating company for $7,000, due on the engines she uses for auxiliary power, Walters said.

The craft is owned by the Bluenose Schooner Co., Ltd., of Lunenburg. She came home from Gloucester last year with the International Fishermen's racing cup, having defeated the Gertrude L. Thebaud, for years her American rival.

The Bluenose was launched from the Smith and Rhuland yards at Lunenburg in 1921.

Ice Hockey Bids

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Four bids for the National A. A. U. ice hockey championships next March are now being considered, John Thomas, chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union's ice hockey committee, announced last night.

Lake Placid, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., Philadelphia and Boston have been offered as sites by their respective district associations and the committee will make a selection shortly, he said.

Dates for the tournament are March 1, 2, and 3.

College Cross-Country

At New Haven: Harvard 20, Princeton 43; Harvard 20, Yale 46; Princeton 25, Yale 31 (triangular meet). Harvard Freshmen 20, Yale Freshmen 43; Princeton Freshmen 20, Yale Freshmen 35; Princeton Freshmen 27, Harvard Freshmen 28 (triangular meet).

At Middletown: Wesleyan 27, Trinity 28; Wesleyan Frosh 16, Trinity 43.

Bruins And Toronto Play First Tonight

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	1	0	0	2	3	2
Boston Bruins	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Y. Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Y. Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canadiens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	1	0	0	2	3

Coming Games

Nov. 4—Boston Bruins at Toronto.
Nov. 5—Chicago at Canadiens; Rangers at Detroit.
Nov. 9—Americans at Canadiens.
Nov. 11—Rangers at Toronto.
Nov. 12—Boston Bruins at Detroit; Americans at Chicago; Toronto at Rangers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 4—The Stanley Cup finalists of the last National Hockey League season will meet in their first game of the new campaign on Maple Leafs Garden ice tonight, with the Boston Bruins, new world champions facing off against the Toronto Leafs, whom they defeated last April in the Stanley Cup series.

The Boston squad arrived here early yesterday afternoon, and Manager Art Ross ordered a four o'clock workout at the Garden, which was supervised by Assistant Manager Cooney Weiland. The Bruins were met in Toronto by their newly acquired left winger, Herb Cain, speedy, good scoring forward who came from Les Canadiens in trade for Charley Sands.

Bruins' third line tonight will have Cain at left wing, Art Jackson at center and Flash Hollett at right wing. Gordie Pettinger physically fit again will be the utility forward. The Cowley line and the Kitchener line retain the same players as a year ago. Newcomer to the Boston defense is Jack Shewchuk paired with Jack Crawford. Capt. Dit Clapper and Jack Portland will start tonight in front of the All-Star goaler, Frankie Brimsek. This is the first of two league games for Bruins before their Boston opening Nov. 14 against Chicago Black Hawks who beat Detroit Red Wings 3-2, at Chicago, Thursday.

Toronto is carrying 20 players this season, regardless of the fact that only 15 can be dressed each game. Starting lineup tonight will have Turk Broda in goal, Red Horner and Reg Hamilton on defense, and Syl Apps centering for Gordon Drillon and Bob Davidson the veteran first line.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 3

East

Clemson 13; George Washington 6.
West Liberty 34; New River 7.
Morehead (Ky.) Teachers 25; Concord (W. Va.) State 0.
Waynesburg 27; Salem 0.
Montclair (N. J.) Teachers 12; Arnold 6.
Cortland (N. Y.) Teachers 3; American International 2.
Yale Junior Varsity 39; Dartmouth J. V. 13.
Princeton J. V. 15; Harvard J. V. 13.

South

Georgia 16; Mercer 9.
Miami (Fla.) 19; Texas Tech 0.
Lenoir-Rhyne 21; Apprentice School 0.
Newberry 7; Oglethorpe 6.
Stetson 0; Tampa 0 (tie).
Louisiana Normal 20; Stephen F. Austin 6.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 20; Loyola (New Orleans) 0.
Tennessee Tech 25; Austin Peay Normal 0.
Memphis Teachers 13; Troy (Ala.) Teachers 7.

Midwest

Kansas State 27; Kansas 6.
Drake 20; Washburn 7.
De Sales 6; Ferris 0.
Kalamazoo 7; Alma 6.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 13; Gustavus Adolphus 12.
Alfred Holbrook 13; Ashland 6.
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers 7; Cape Girardeau Teachers 0.
Warrensburg (Mo.) Teachers 20; Kirksville Teachers 6.
Penn (Iowa) 20; Tarkio 6.
Baker 19; William Jewell 6.
Bethel 6; Sterling 0.
Ottawa 7; Bethany (Kan.) 2.
Macalester 41; Augsburg 0.
Hastings 14; Peru (Neb.) Teachers 0.
Wahpeton Science 34; Bottineau Forestry 0.
Doane 7; Nebraska Wesleyan 0.
Midland 0; York 0 (tie).
Chadron (Neb.) Teachers 14; Wayne Teachers 0.
Huron 13; Springfield (S. D.) Normal 6.
Concordia 33; Hebron 0.
Graceland 27; Moberly (Mo.) Junior 0.

Southwest

Arkansas Tech 7; Ouachita 7 (tie).
St. Edward's 16; Texas Wesleyan 7.
Oklahoma Baptist 13; Southeastern (Okla.) Teachers 0.
Southwestern (Okla.) Teachers 39; Northwestern Teachers 0.
New Mexico College 7; Panhandle Aggies 6.

Far West

Greeley State 12; Montana State 3.
San Jose State 15; Williamette 0.
San Diego Marines 33; Pomona 12.

Ski Conference

ALBANY, N. Y.—Winter sports enthusiasts from 175 ski clubs in nine states began a two-day conference Nov. 14 to arrange comprehensive competitive schedules and discuss the amateur question and certification of ski instructors.

The occasion is the annual gathering of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association and the New York State Committee on skiing held jointly for the first time.

Host to delegates from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Pennsylvania is the Adirondack Mountain Club, which fosters winter sports.

The U. S. E. A. S. A. governs skiing in the east—competitions, sanctions and amateur regulations. Among speakers listed are Lithgow Osborne, state conservation commissioner; Roger Langley, president of the National Ski Association; Dr. R. S. Elmer, president of the U. S. E. A. S. A.; Prof. L. E. Briggs of Massachusetts State College, and Frederick T. Kelsey, president of the Adirondack Mountain Club.

Brown Frosh Unbeaten

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 4 (AP)—Brown's freshman soccer team remained unbeaten yesterday by tacking a 1-0 defeat on New Bedford Textile as the result of a goal by Truelson in the second period.

William Keffer of West Hartford, Conn., former Loomis Institute soccer captain, was elected to the captaincy of the Bruin Cub booters after the game.

Lehigh vs. Lowell

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—Lehigh University will meet Lowell Textile Institute of Lowell, Mass., for the first time on the gridiron next year, Director of Athletics Glen W. Harmeson announced. Lowell, to be played Nov. 16 on Lehigh's field, replaces Alfred, which defeated the Engineers, 7-0, this year.

Championship Race

The 25th New England A. A. A. U. annual cross country championships for individuals and teams is scheduled to be held over the Franklin Park course next Sunday, starting at 2:30 p. m. The distance to be run will cover 10,000 meters, or six and one-quarter miles.

And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Same Old Game—But Different

LONDON—Well, I have brought out for one more farewell Rugby Football season the old black and amber jersey, the stockings more or less to match, the leather scrum-cap that restrains the silver locks while protecting the patriarchal ears, and the studded boots that contain the willing, if somewhat decelerated, feet.

But the pleasure of reinvestiture in this sacrificial regalia is not the same as usual. For the great game of Rugger itself is not the same as usual. How can it be, with so many of its most active characters in the fighting forces or engaged in other forms of national war-service that prevent their turning out for their clubs on Saturday afternoons?

Peter Pans

Normally, we veterans who still totter about on the scene, pulling down a young man here and being pulled down by dozens of young men there, are curiosities of the game, the Peter Pans who refuse to peter out. This season, however, we are conspicuous by our numbers as well as our figures. Some of us find that we are nearly all that the club has left, and others find just that the old club has left, has suspended its activities "for the duration," causing us to retire at long last or to seek pastures new where the loss of rising youngsters leaves scope for such falling oldsters as are still prepared to fall.

Directly war broke out and the call for national duty was sounded, the Rugby footballers threw up their 1939-40 plans as a gesture of readiness to do all that the country might ask of them.

Washed Out

The Australian stars, who were here for what promised to be a most attractive tour, filled a few sandbags, took a look at Twickenham's classic turf and went home again; the international championship which was to bring the French team back into competition with England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, after an absence of eight seasons was washed out altogether; and the clubs, the back-bone of the game here, were recommended by their governing body, the Rugby Union, to consider their fixtures with each other cancelled.

Thus the decks were cleared for non-Rugger action. And the Rugger community felt fully satisfied that this was all very right and proper. The only thing not thrown overboard was the hope that Rugger action might become possible. Which, in the fullness of time, it did. On a limited scale.

When the vocational and spare-time activities of individuals in Britain had been, so to speak, collected, shuffled and dealt out again, the arrangement of inter-club Rugger was accomplished at short notice. Very good Rugger some of it has been too. Considering that, even in what you might term "first-class" games, the teams have been inevitably "scratch" affairs, composed mainly of men on leave from the forces. The big clubs have obviously greater opportunities for calling on such people than have the outfits with smaller memberships, and the further you go down the scale the greater the proportion of near-schoolboys and folk with silver threads among the gold.

"Friendly" Matches

In broad outline—as some of us veterans most certainly are—the Rugger season among the clubs is far less altered in aspect than the campaign of the amateur Soccer clubs. While the organizations for kicking the round ball are normally accustomed to playing in League and Cup tournaments, which have had to be abandoned, the handlers of the oval rugger ball operate customarily on the present basis of "friendly" matches, the only difference between the peace-time and war-time means of arrangement for these being that the former are fixed up years ahead and often involve long journeys while the latter are negotiated at close range between clubs within easy reach of one another.

To anybody conversant only superficially with the strenuous character of Rugger, it may seem extraordinary that any of us veterans should have any serious role in inter-club play at all. Yet, some of us have. For it is a tradition of this "tough" game that its devotees should survive. And the fact that they do so is a tribute to the sporting way in which it is played, with an avoidance of unnecessary roughness and dangerous tactics.

Rugger is inevitably a rough (as well as fast and hazardous) game and most people reach the zenith of their powers at it by the time they attain the middle twenties. But they do not then have to quit. A return journey is open to them, so to speak, back along the road that leads from the club's "C" or "B" team up to the "A" and thence up to the "first." Many veterans make the round trip, and so continue to play at a pace and degree of intensity suitable to their physical requirements while sharing the fruits of their long experience with youngsters liable to profit by them. That's the way we put it, anyway.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Ushering In American Education Week—November 5-11

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Cultivating the Love of Learning

This—Rather Than Mere Transmission of Facts—Is a Goal of Education Today

By I. L. Kandel
Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University

If one were asked to single out the most significant difference between the education of the past and the aim of education in the present, it may safely be maintained that, while in the past the aim was to transmit a certain body of knowledge, the effort today is to put the pupil in the way of learning for himself. This does not mean that there is not an important place in education for the transmission of the knowledge and wisdom of the past, but it does emphasize the necessity of arousing in the pupil a desire and an interest to continue his own education after his school days are over. Education is the process of creating abiding interests, and the possession of interests inevitably inspires a love of learning.

To Free The Individual

It is at this point that the difference between education in a totalitarian state and education in a democracy arises. In the totalitarian states education becomes indoctrination for the unquestioning acceptance of the will of dictators. The aim of education is not to free the individual but to keep him, mentally and physically, in chains. This is clearly and openly defined by Dr. W. Ley, the Minister of the Labor Front in Nazi Germany:

"We begin with the child when he is three years old. As soon as he begins to think, he has a little flag put into his hand; then follow the school, the Hitler Youth, the Storm Troops, and military training. We do not let him go; and when adolescence is past, then comes the Labor Front which takes him and does not let him go until he dies, whether he likes it or not."

Contrast such a statement with the educational ideal defined for American democracy by George Washington in his Farewell Address:

"Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened."

In the one case you have an educational system directed to molding the thought of the individual to a uniform pattern of conformity; in the other the purpose of education is to develop a body of enlightened individuals with broad interests, with wide sympathies, and with the desire and trained ability to think for themselves. Enlightenment and the inquiring mind are the foundations of that love of learning which should be characteristic of the citizen of a democracy. Love of learning means an open mind; it means tolerance; it recognizes the right and duty of each individual to think for himself on the basis of knowledge and understanding.

Although there are differences among educational leaders on the methods and in the content to be employed in cultivating a love of learning, they are agreed on the fundamental end to be achieved in a democracy—to inspire the individual to learn for himself, to make his own education a lifelong process.

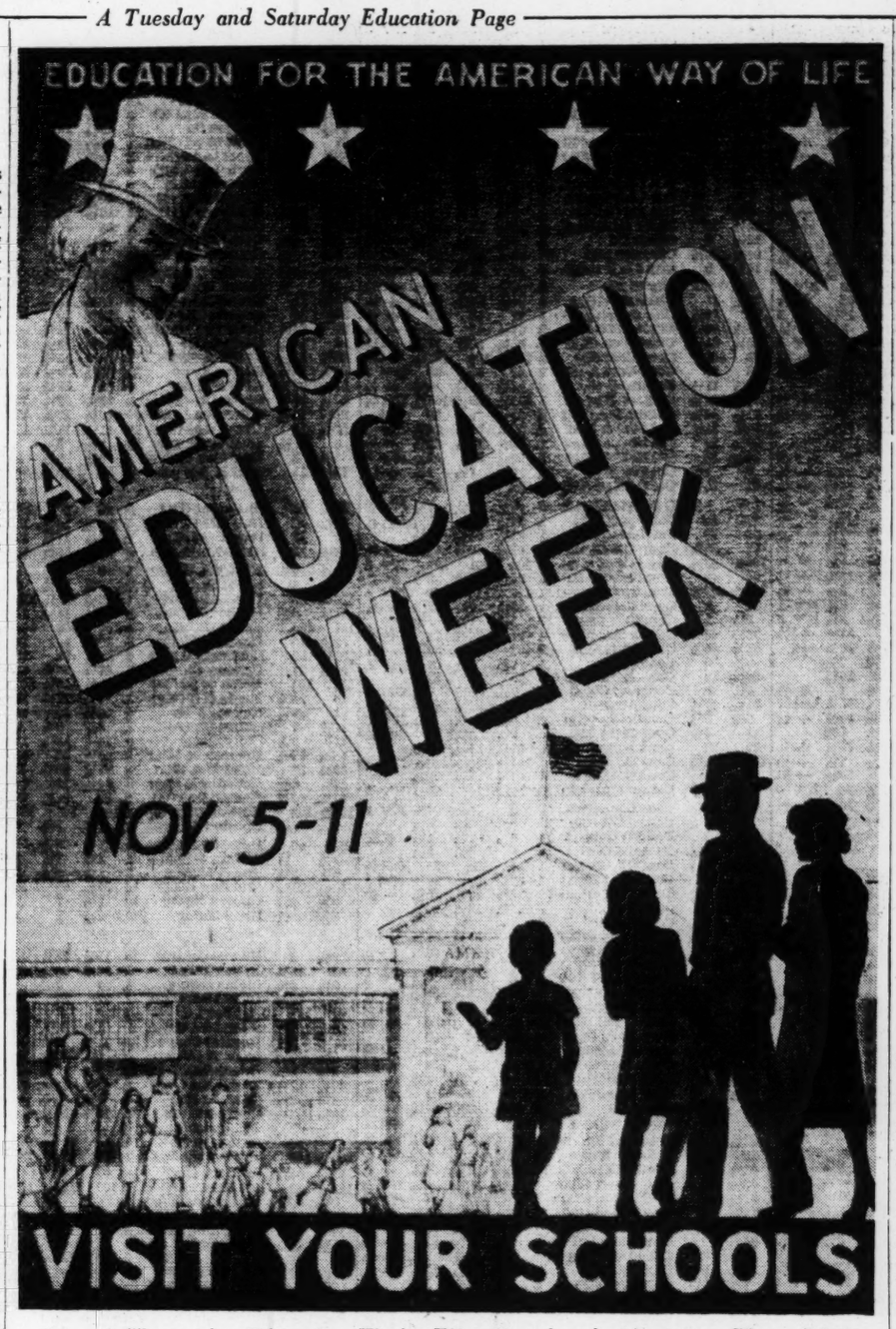
Early this year the Italian Minister of National Education issued the Charter of the Fascist School, which seeks to subordinate more the aims of the school to the political and military purposes of Fascism. We in the United States have also formulated a charter for education; it has been formulated not by any governmental authority but by leaders of the educational profession. This charter is to be found in three small volumes published by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association: "The Unique Function of Education in American Democracy," "The Purpose of Education in American Democracy," and "The Structure and Administration of Education in American Democracy." Each of these publications is inspired with the exalted aim of providing for the future citizen his God-given right to education and learning.

Permanent Values

Love of learning is not cultivated for its own sake; properly developed it makes for individual happiness, for a rational and stable organization of society, and for enlightened citizenship. To quote from one of the volumes mentioned:

"Education has its own treasures heavy with the thought and sacrifices of the centuries. It possesses a heritage of knowledge and heroic examples—accepted values stamped with the seal of permanence. . . . It is likewise the bounden duty of education to give that mental training which prepares people for discussion in an informed and equitable spirit."

Such a spirit can only arise out of a love of learning. To the development and maintenance of that love of learning every educational agency must contribute if democracy is to survive because its citizens are enlightened in their interests and have that inquiring mind which is inspired by a love of learning.



General Theme for Education Week: Education for the American Way of Life

Daily Topics

Sunday, Nov. 5	The Place of Religion in Our Democracy
Monday, Nov. 6	Education for Self-Realization
Tuesday, Nov. 7	Education for Human Relationships
Wednesday, Nov. 8	Education for Economic Efficiency
Thursday, Nov. 9	Education for Civic Responsibility
Friday, Nov. 10	Cultivating the Love of Learning
Saturday, Nov. 11	Education for Freedom

Piano Lessons Can Be Fun

3—Supervising the Child's Practice

By Madelon Willman Jackson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Practice periods need not loom up as dismal, dreary, day-after-day drudgery if we could but revise our thinking about them. One piano teacher of small children says, "I never mention the words 'exercises,' 'scales,' or 'practice' to my pupils, yet invariably they return with questions about them. How I wish I could tell parents not to worry little children about practicing."

In this woman's studio, children play scales and exercises, but it is all in fun. They are called "Keyboard Stories." This method is typical of what is happening in piano education today, and mothers need to become acquainted with the newer process. Frequent visits to the studio will reveal how it is done. The child first plays a little tune with one hand, he plays it with the other, then with both hands; in this key, then that key, over and over; "this is the way the bear sings it,"—down low, "this is how a fairy sings it,"—up high; practicing all practicing, but not the old, "watching-the-clock" variety. Mothers should continue the game at home and increase the fun with imaginative, happy ways for playing new melodies.

Instead of Watching the Clock

How long, how often, when and where a child should practice, are problems which must be solved individually. From fifteen minutes for beginners, to forty or fifty minutes a day for advanced pupils is the usual amount of time expected. If children will only play over the complete lesson each day, they will not need to watch the time. An assignment usually contains just enough work to keep a child attentive for the required period. As he progresses, the time lengthens gradually and naturally.

Physical comfort is essential. A small stool for little feet that miss the floor will make the young child happier, while for the older child, a comfortable chair with backrest immediately increases efficiency in practicing. Poor lighting facilities tax the patience of any player, and should be corrected at once.

For the advanced pupil, it is helpful if his mother understands some fundamentals of good piano technic.

He Should Be Acquiring

Briefly stated, some of the things your child should be acquiring through practice are:

A good hand position. Paderewski says, "Show me how the player holds his hands at the piano, and I will tell you what kind of player he is."

If you want a clear picture of how a pianist's hands should look, hold an orange or apple in your hand. See that the thumb is curved to hold it firmly. Now turn the hand over, gently removing the orange, and place the hand on the table or keyboard. The resultant position of fingers and hand is the position most generally agreed upon by piano teachers. Since the key is struck by the soft cushion at the finger tip it is necessary to keep the nails short.

Good Rhythm. There are two phases to good rhythm, one the fundamental swing, force, sway of the music, and the other the mathematics of note values. While the teacher can lead the child to understand time signatures and note values during regular lessons, it frequently requires more time to instill in a child a real sense of rhythm. This can be done, however, by the mother at home through play.

Let the child sway, step, swing, gallop, hop, march, and skip to gay music. If the mother cannot play, she may use phonograph or radio music for the rhythm game. The child who has learned to use his body to interpret music rhythmically will have little trouble in using his fingers to express rhythm in his piano playing.

Clear, beautiful tone. Take the child pianist to hear an artist play, or invite some good pianist to your home, and his first reaction is, "Why, Mother, he can make the piano talk; his fingers sing!" Leschetizsky, one of the greatest teachers the world has ever known, said, "There is but one method of piano playing—to play beautifully."

To secure this lovely round tone, arms and wrists must be relaxed. The weight of the arm rests on finger tips, which in turn must be firm and unbending. With clinging, caressing pressure, clear firm tones are achieved. Variety in tone coloring comes with progress in ability to produce clear tones.

Intelligent phrasing is as essential in playing notes as it is in reading words. Phrasing is merely placing the commas and semicolons of music in their rightful places.

Steady, clean playing. How often do you hear your child play over a piece from the beginning, continuing gayly for about eight measures, only to begin to stumble in the ninth? Then he begins again—at the beginning! If you could just step in then from the kitchen with some joking remarks, you might immediately erase the despair which results from such vain repetitions. "Here is an apple," you might say; "start to play right at that troublesome measure. When you play that part three times without stumbling, you may stop to eat the apple." Little tricks, little games, all encourage children to overcome stumbling.

Lead, Don't Drive

Arguments over practicing accomplish little. If a child does not practice freely of his own accord, he needs to be led to do so, not punished or scolded. When lessons begin, sit with him each day for ten minutes or more, listening, encouraging gently until habits of regular playing are established. Gradually teach him to rely on himself until you need only to join him at the piano occasionally.

Here is how two prominent piano teachers urge parents to help. One, a specialist with younger children, says, "Sit down with the child soon after he returns from his lesson. Have him go over all he is to do and show you how he is supposed to play each selection. This helps to establish in his memory all the teacher has told him; it makes practicing easier all week, and increases the pleasure in the lessons."

Show Real Interest

The other, a woman specially successful with older boys and girls, says, "It takes patient perseverance on the part of a growing child to acquire skill in piano playing and in memorizing. If only his mother would show unwavering interest in his work, encourage him, and talk to him lovingly, admiringly, from time to time, it would lighten his task considerably."

"Shall we give rewards?" Yes, of course, but not in money or gold stars. Use a little imagination in offering them. A favorite book, or magazine, permission to do something "very special," praise from Daddy, perhaps. A little leniency, tact, and a good deal of humor remove drudgery from practicing quicker than mere rewards. The mother who takes time to say, "Since you couldn't practice this afternoon, Mary, do it now and forget the dishes. I will wipe them myself tonight,"—or, "Daddy, have you noticed the way John plays that Brahms waltz? It sounds better every time he plays it," is rewarding her children richly.

Every mother knows that a child must practice in order to play well enough to get fun out of piano playing. To help him, she must take the time and thought necessary to wipe away the fear or misapprehension often confused with practicing, and replace it with happiness in achievement and the fun of doing.

Books That Help

Books like these make piano study simpler:

Come and Caper (for bodily rhythms), Whitlock: G. Schirmer, Inc.

Characteristic Rhythms for Children, Schmidt: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Keyboard Attacks, Thompson: The Willis Music Co.

Keyboard Secrets, Blake: The Willis Music Co.

Keyboard Stories, Erwin: Clayton F. Summy Co.

Let's Play With Both Hands, Blake: The Willis Music Co.

Pianorhythms (for playing rhythms), Davis: H. T. Fitz-Simons Co.

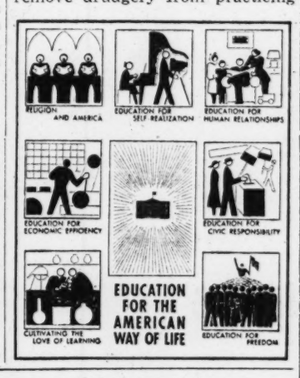
Technic Tales, Robyn: Oliver Ditson Co.

Thirty Rhythmic Pantomimes (songs with rhythmic actions), Gaynor: Theodore Presser Co.

Fundamentals of Musicianship (about the facts of music), Smith, Krone, Schaeffer: M. Witmark & Sons.

Such educational records as these can be played for home rhythmic fun. Victor records: 22168, 24655, 35782, 22765, 22767, 20191, 20350, 26162, 22374, 22766, 19882, 20132.

A series of six Saturday articles especially for parents whose children are taking piano lessons.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EDUCATION FOR CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY
CULTIVATING THE LOVE OF LEARNING
EDUCATION FOR THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE
EDUCATION FOR FREEDOM

Developing Better Human Relations

Home is probably the best place for developing improved human relationships. School is next. In both places we must be with some people continuously and intimately. In both places we are more likely than in business or society generally to be able to have the cooperation of one or more people who are interested in helping us to develop the basic habits and attitudes that make for better human relations. These habits and attitudes—be they evenness of disposition, thoughtfulness for the comfort of associates, kindliness of speech, or others—are not developed in a short time, nor are they fixed once and for all time at some stage in our growth. Education for improved human relationships begins before we are old enough for school. It continues throughout our school life. We may be learners in this field as long as we live.

The opportunity to secure education for better human relationships comes to everyone both at home and at school. The education comes, however, by personal effort. A good home and a good school will not provide a good education unless you use your efforts to make use of the opportunity they offer. At the same time let us not forget that it is possible for a person to secure effective education for better human relationships in spite of little or no help at home or at school. It is possible for an individual to begin and carry on effective education to improve his own human relationships at any time, whether he be young or old.

—Prof. S. M. Brownell, Yale University

Perhaps the Child Needs Quiet

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

As a teacher I have been helped many times by reading the letters and suggestions in the Parent's Column. I have long wanted to pass on in the spirit of helpfulness a little story which may bring a better understanding between certain types of parents and children. I hope I am not out of order, since I am not a parent.

I have a dear friend who is quiet, calm, orderly, and joyous in her school work. Her room always has some lovely color scheme enriching the prevailing harmony. She is always in her room early, preparing her work.

For several days a very much distraught, disheveled little boy would slip into the room long before any of the other children would come and quietly take his seat. She would gently say good morning to him and go on with her work knowing that the reason for these early arrivals would come out naturally if she would let him take his own time to talk.

Finally one morning he stretched his little arms away over his head and said in the most intense relief, "Gosh! its nice and quiet in here!" The teacher smiled and said, "Yes, it is. Do you like it?" "Oh Gee yes!" he responded. "At home the radio was going full blast, the baby was crying at the top of his voice, and mom was scolding as loud as she could!" After a short pause came the little relieved voice again. "I do like a quiet place!"

No doubt the little fellow was regarded in the home as very cross and irritable when all he needed was peace and quiet.

I fully appreciate the difficult problems which some parents have to meet and cannot find it in my heart to lay one word of criticism at their door, but we teachers say with deep gratitude, "God bless the parents who determinedly cultivate a peaceful atmosphere in their homes." There is nothing which reacts more favorably upon the learning ability of children. The seemingly obstreperous child needs it and the over-sensitive child cries out for it.

(Miss) L. E. A.

Evacuees' School Runs Canteen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dorset, Eng.

Our small market town has had added to its population, apart from other evacuees, nearly 500 children of school age. Nevertheless we are beginning to settle down and make cheerful plans for the winter.

Some problems seem to have settled themselves almost automatically. Others, unforeseen, have cropped up in their place. But we dont intend to let them daunt us, and teachers and pupils, as well as their "foster-parents" are, for the most part, intent on making the best of changed conditions and a new way of life.

Our school consists of boys from a South London borough whose ages range from nine to seventeen. We share quarters with a new county school, and as space is necessarily limited, sessions have to be divided. The host-school works from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. Then the visitors take over and work from 1:30 p. m. until 5 p. m. These hours have to include two school dinners, and here has been one of the problems for the united staffs.

The kitchen and dining hall of the county school was planned to serve dinners to between 80 and 90 children each day—that is to pupils living too far off to allow of a return home at mid-day. When, in addition, the school had to provide meals, almost at the same time, for a further 130 boys, its resources were strained to the utmost. The difficulties of cooking two separate dinners to be served and eaten within a short space of time—the fact that crockery, cutlery, and utensils had to be cleared away, washed up and reset within the same period; that the hall had to be ventilated and swept between and after the two meals so that it might later serve as a gymnasium—all this called for thought and contrivance on the part of staff and helpers.

Ours is the first evacuated school in this county—a purely agricultural one—to adopt the canteen system for dinners. This system has also been found very helpful to the foster mothers, as it lessens the pressure on small households, as regards the principal meal of the day and eases the financial position.

A Saturday Column

Educational Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Safety Every Day" by Herbert J. Stack and Esther Z. Schwartz. Noble & Noble, Publishers, Inc., New York. $.80. A new supplementary reader for primary grades that will help in promoting safety. With the aid of numerous full-page illustrations and chapters covering activities appropriate to each month of the year, many safety lessons are presented in a positive, not a negative, way—what to do, rather than what not to do. The stories aim to help small boys and girls to cultivate attitudes which will tend to make them safe in any life situation. Exercises at the end of each chapter are designed to provide situations and activities in which safety can be applied and practiced.

Little Games For Small Musicians

The Farmer and His Apples

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The apple tree is drawn on the board, covering the two staffs. On the end of the branches we put notes on the different lines and spaces, which represent apples. The child is the farmer and the blackboard (or manuscript book) is his apple-stand by the side of the road. The teacher or parent is the passerby desiring to buy an apple. We ask for a Delicious apple and the child finds and rubs out a "D" imagining that he is giving us an apple. Then a Fine apple is asked for, and the first letter being an "F" the child rubs out an "F." Other words may be used such as Baldwin, Gravenstein, elegant, beautiful, cute, etc. This game may be played using turkeys instead of apples with adjectives appropriate to a turkey, such as gobbling, greedy, fat, angry, gray, feathery.

P. R. K.

Another game for small music pupils will run soon.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1939.

TO THE PATRONS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHERS OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS:

Let us take note, as we again observe American Education Week throughout our Nation, that education in our democracy teaches the practice of reason in human affairs.

I refer not only to education that may come from books. I include education in fair play on the athletic field and on the debating platform; I include education for tolerance through participation in full, free discussion in the classroom. Practice in the scientific method by our young people may be more important than learning the facts of science. From kindergarten through college our schools train us to use the machinery of reason; parliamentary practice; the techniques of cooperation; how to accept with good grace the will of a majority; how to defend by logic and facts our deep convictions. This is education for the American way of life.

Our schools also bring us face to face with men and women with whom we shall share life's struggles. In their lives and ours, struggle will never be absent; the struggle of every individual against the stream of life; the struggle and competition among individuals, groups, institutions, States, and nations. To the resolution of conflicts and struggles of life, democracy supplies no easy answer. The easy answer, the quick but incomplete answer; is force; tanks and torpedoes, guns and bombs. Democracy calls instead for the application of the rule of reason to solve conflicts. It calls for fair play in canvassing facts, for discussion, and for calm and orderly handling of difficult problems. These vital skills we Americans must acquire in our schools.

In our schools our coming generations must learn the most difficult art in the world — the successful management of democracy. Let us think of our schools during this American Education Week not only as buildings of stone and wood and steel; not only as places to learn how to use hand and brain; but as training centers in the use and application of the rule of reason in the affairs of men. And let us hope that out of our schools may come a generation which can persuade a bleeding world to supplant force with reason.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Make A Good Beginning

When faced with the problem of selecting a school, you can profitably begin your search by consulting the advertisements of schools in The Christian Science Monitor. Get in touch with these advertisers and see how well equipped they are to meet your needs. School advertisements are published on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. If you do not find a school to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

HAPPYLAND
Nursery School, Kindergarten and Grades. California accredited teachers.
Open the year round.
Established 1925
CATHERINE I. FULKERSON
2041 HILLHURST AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
United States

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
. . . the West's largest business school. All latest methods and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards; nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES CALIF.

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
334 BOYLSTON ST.
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.

Wright MacMahon Secretarial School
Tenth Year
Registration limited to one hundred young women who have completed one or more years of university training.
All graduates have been placed.
Out-of-door study in attractive patio
9338 Brighton Way Crestview 5-6173
Beverly Hills, California

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

COSTUME DESIGNING
Jean Carol School
Professional Costume Designing. Prepare for a profitable profession in California's finest exclusive designing school, operated by one of the oldest and largest dress manufacturers. Start now. No experience necessary. Free catalogue. 2511 Wilshire Blvd., Dept. L, Los Angeles, Calif.

ART
Modern SCHOOL OF APPLIED Art
Training for CAREER POSITIONS as Costume Designers, Decorators, Buyers, Stylists, Fashion and Advertising Illustrators and Copywriters
Write for Catalog M&M
667 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

COEDUCATIONAL
Coeducational—All Year
CLAIRBOURN
A Country Day and Boarding School
Nursery Through Eighth Grade
Swimming Pool, Sports, Cultural Arts.
3200 Huntington Dr. P. O. Box 301, SY. 9-5633
PASADENA, CALIF.

"PROGRESS at PRINCIPIA"
An interesting, illustrated periodical which will, upon request, be sent regularly without charge.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
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DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost institution for dramatic training.
Winter Term Begins January 15th
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

SCHOOLS
WENTWORTH INSTITUTE
Printing Department
550 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Enroll now for day courses in advanced hand composition, typographical design, and operation of platen, cylinder, and automatic presses.
Moderate tuition

* Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	2,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,815,860
1939 volume to date	229,283,290
1938 volume to date	245,162,313

Aircrafts Rise In a Generally Uneven Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Aircraft shares pushed forward today, jumping to new highs and strengthening the tone of an otherwise uneven stock market.

Advances of major fractions or more carried most of the airplane manufacturing securities to their highest points in years near the second hour, when quick profit-taking stalled the rise.

The market's action was closely related to Congress' repeal of the arms embargo, despite predictions that investors already had discounted the action.

Leaders on the market's strong side were Curtiss Wright, Boeing, United Aircraft, Bendix, Aviation Corp., Sperry, Continental Motors, Auburn Motors, Kennecott Copper, Anaconda and New York Shipbuilding.

Declines were shown for Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, Westinghouse, and most rails.

Some Bonds Rise

The foreign dollar list was moderately active and higher in the bond market today.

French 7½s of '41, unstamped, were up about 2. Norway 6s were up more than a half.

U. S. Government obligations were mixed. One maturity declined 4-32; another climbed 3-32.

The corporate division was spotted by fractional gains. Up a half or more were: American & Foreign Power 5s; Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s; Loews 3½2s; Nickel Plate 5½s; and Southern Railway 4s. Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 and Westchester Lighting 3½s were up a point or more.

Fractionally on the down side were Western Union 5s of '60; New York Central 5s; Armour of Delaware 4s of '55; and American Telephone 3¼s of '66.

National Steel Earnings Higher

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The National Steel Corporation reported third quarter net earnings of $2,-903,881.01, equal to $1.32 per share on 2,199,067 outstanding shares of capital stock.

This compared with net earnings in the third quarter of 1938 of $1,-813,996.72, or 82 cents a share on 2,168,117 shares then outstanding.

Net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 were $7,289,304.84 or $3.31 per share, as compared with $3,908,495.44, equal to $1.80 a share, in the same period of 1938.

October Business Of TWA a Record

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air Inc., reported a record October business of 11,000,000 passenger miles flown in a single month.

V. P. Conroy, vice president, said the total was 45 per cent higher than the figure for the same month last year. It brought TWA's total for the year to 81,000,000, an increase of 32 per cent over the same period last year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Gen Box	2c	Dec. 20	Dec.	1
Intl Shoe	25c	Nov. 27	Dec.	1
Rheem Mfg	15c	Dec. 15	Dec.	1
Standard Oil N J	25c	Dec. 15	Nov.	15
Final				
Atlas Powder	$1.50	Dec. 11	Nov.	30
Phelps Dodge	75c	Dec. 8	Nov.	25
Increased				
Rheem Mfg	25c	Dec. 15	Dec.	1
Irregular				
Aluminium Ltd	$4	Dec. 19	Nov.	24
Archer-D-Midland	35c	Dec. 1	Nov.	10
Jaeger Mch	62½c	Nov. 22	Nov.	10
Resumed				
Bigelow-Sanford	$1	Dec. 1	Nov.	14
Deere & Co.	75c	Dec. 1	Nov.	15
Monomac Spg	50c	Nov. 3	Oct.	31
Nashawena Mills	25c	Nov. 15	Nov.	4
Special				
Garner Royal A	25c	Oct. 27	Oct.	25
Stock				
Safeway Stores		Dec. 20	Dec.	5
Standard Oil N J		Dec. 15	Nov.	15
Regular				
All-Canadian Common Stk Tr Shrs A	22.22c	Nov. 1	Oct.	15
AssoNatShrsA	119335c	Nov. 15	....	
Balto Radio Show	5c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Baltimore Radio Show Inc 6% pf	15c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Bigelow Sanfd pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Bliss & Laughlin	$1	Nov. 22	Nov.	15
Bonwit Teller pf	15c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Bristol-Myers	60c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Chase (A W) Co	50c	Q Nov.	10	Oct. 31
Deere & Co pf	35c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Gen Box	2c	S Dec.	20	Dec. 1
Goldin Cycle	$1	Q Dec.	11	Nov. 30
Horn & Hardart N Y pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Keystone Cust Fd "B2"	85c	Nov. 15	Oct.	31
Moran Towing Corp 7% cum ptc pf	35c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Nonquitt Mills	50c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Northam Warren pf	75c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Park-Wilshire	$1	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Safeway Strs	75c	.. Dec.	20	Dec. 5
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 5
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 5
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 5
San Carlos Milling Co Ltd	50c	.. Nov.	27	Nov. 15
Second Investors Corp (R I) $3 pr pf	75c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Stand Cap & Seal Do pf	40c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
	40c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Stand Oil N J	50c	S Dec.	15	Nov. 15
Tide Water As Oil	15c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Whitman (W) pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 16
Woolworth (F W) & Co Ltd pf	3%	S Dec.	1	Nov. 4
Do pf A D R	3%	.. Dec.	8	Nov. 3

*2-100 share 5 per cent preferred stock. †Three shares on each 200 shares.

Sun Oil 'Ad' Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The largest advertising campaign in the history of the Sun Oil Company is announced by M. H. Leister, the company's sales and advertising director. "Newspapers will be a mainstay of this campaign," explained Mr. Leister, "with more papers being used more frequently than ever before. Past experience has shown us that newspapers are one of the most effective means of reaching any predetermined market without delay. All of this advertising will be devoted to our new motor fuel which we have introduced as Nu-Blue Sunoco."

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	
56½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	54	54	54	+2
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	60¾	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	9	1½	1½	1½	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	16¾	16	16	—1
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	19	24½	24	24	— ¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	2	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	178	176½	178	+2
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14	14	14	
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	17	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	65	65	N'v 1
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	3	43	42¾	43	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Aloha Cem (¾g)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	N'v 2
38⅛	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	16	16	16	N'v 3
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	3	39¾	39½	39½	
27¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	19	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	1	50½	50½	50½	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	+1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	N'v 3
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	6	38¾	36⅞	36⅞	—1⅜
64	30¼	Am Car pf	3	58⅛	57½	57½	— ½
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	3	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Cmich (4a)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	N'v 2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	9	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	32	2½	2¼	2¼	N'v 3
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	22½	22	22½	+1½
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	16	27	25¾	26⅜	+1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	4	25	24¾	24¾	
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	23	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 27
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	1	54⅜	54¾	54¾	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	14	27½	26	26⅜	— ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	68	66½	68	N'v 3
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	17	15⅜	14⅞	15	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	38	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	19	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
52⅜	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	2	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ¼
45⅜	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	2	43	42½	42½	— ½
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	29	10⅝	10½	10½	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	14	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf (2¾k)	4	79	79	79	N'v 3
15⅜	11⅞	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	5	13	12½	12⅝	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	21	54¾	54½	54¾	
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139¼	139¼	139¼	+ ¾
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	N'v 3
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	15	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	—1
14½	8¼	Am Stores (1.20)	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	5	25	24¼	24¼	+1
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90	90	90	N'v 3
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	N'v 3
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	6	169	168⅞	169	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	12	80½	79⅞	79⅞	N'v 3
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	81½	81	81½	+ ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145	145	145	+1
83⅜	41⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	6½	6½	6½	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	15	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	18	13⅛	12½	12½	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	12	53½	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	34	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	N'v 3
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	106	35¼	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	3	42⅛	42	42	N'v 1
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	8	22	22	22	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¾
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 25
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	4	33¾	32¾	33¼	N'v 3
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100½	100½	100½	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	56	6¾	6½	6⅝	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	3	49½	48	49½	N'v 3
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	22	38½	38	38	—1
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	N'v 2
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	74½	74½	74½	N'v 2
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 31
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	13	31¼	30	30⅛	—1
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	1	62½	62½	62½	+1½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	25½	25	25	— ¾
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indus	2	18¼	18	18	
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	24	24	24	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	7	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	N'v 3
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	65	64	64	—1
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	52	5	3¼	4⅛	+1
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	6	3	3	3	Oct 31
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	801	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	20	19¾	18¾	18⅞	— ⅞
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	10	7½	7⅜	7½	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	21	21	21	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	9	15⅛	15	15	
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	25	24¾	25	N'v 3
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27½	27¼	27½	N'v 3
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅜
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	120	120	120	N'v 3
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
73⅜	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	96	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
21½	17⅛	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54	53½	53½	Oct 31
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	41	41	41	— ½
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	72	91	88½	88⅝	—2
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	17½	17½	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	115	114¾	115	+ ¾
23¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	3	31	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	22	22	22	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	20	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	5	35	35	35	
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	89	31⅜	30⅛	30½	— ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	3	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ¾
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 2
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	15	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ¼
47⅛	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	11	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	7	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	11	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	Oct 27
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	50¼	50	50¼	N'v 1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 1
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ½
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	40⅜	40	40	N'v 3
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 26
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	3	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅜
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
23¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	4	22½	22	22	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	16	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	43	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	4	26	25½	26	+1
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	+1
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	146	6½	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
9½	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 3
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	13	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	16	16	16	N'v 3
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	24	23⅝	24	N'v 3
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	36	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.20g)	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	4	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	23	5⅝	5½	5½	
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Oct 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	N'v 3
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	5	57¾	57½	57¾	+ ½
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep
29¼	13⅝	Celanese (½a)	25	28⅞	27¾	28	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
30¾	8⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	N'v 3
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4¼	4	4⅛	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	2	7⅜	7	7	— ½
14¾	3½	Cens Violeta Sug	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
67⅜	3½	Century R M	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 2
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	11	41¼	41	41	+ ¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20	20	20	N'v 3
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	26	26	26	— ½
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	21	21	21	
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	6	42¾	42⅜	42½	— ¼
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	93	93	93	
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	3	27½	27⅜	27½	N'v 3
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	N'v 3
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West	1	1⅛	1	1	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	5⅛	½	⅝	N'v 3
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	N'v 3
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	9	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	N'v 3
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	50¼	50	50¼	N'v 3
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1	1	1	N'v 3
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	12½	12	12	— ½
13⅛	5	Childs Co	5	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	55	90¼	88	88	—1¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	4	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M(1.20a)	9	47¾	47	47⅝	+ ⅝
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	5	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅛
133	106	Coca-Cola (2g)	4	122½	120	122½	+2¾
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	N'v 2
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	6	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 30
37½	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	2	35¾	35	35	—1
24⅞	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23¼	22⅞	23¼	N'v 3
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ½
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	22½	22	22½	N'v 3
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	28	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	82	82	82	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	N'v 2
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 31
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	91½	91½	91½	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅜
109⅜	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	101	101	101	N'v 2
64	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	N'v 1
8⅝	4⅜	Coml Solvents	17	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11¼	Com'th & South	36	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	71	70¾	71	+ ⅜
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	43	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 30
31⅞	15½	Cons Aircraft	83	32¾	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	N'v 3
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	54	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	28	31½	31⅜	31½	
108⅛	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	N'v 3

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Continues to Show Wide Gain Over 1938

Business and Industry

Bank Sees No Big Reaction To Trade Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Large forward orders which will keep many industries busy into the first quarter of 1940 lessen the danger of an imminent serious reaction from the present level of business activity, said the National City Bank in its monthly survey.

Other reassuring factors cited by the bank were:

"The market excitement has been quieted; price advances have been held within moderate limits; and the inventory accumulations that are expected to cause the trouble are still only prospective in most cases.

Rise in Commodities

"It would be unwarranted to say that the rise in staple commodity prices to date has harmed the business outlook. The rise has improved the price equilibrium, for raw materials had been too low in relation to finished goods; and many times when this has been the case the signal for business improvement has been given by a rise in raw materials, which starts purchasing power, originating with the farmers and other producers, flowing around the circle."

The bank held, however, that warnings of danger "are appropriate, not only as a counsel of moderation, but to direct attention to the policies that may keep the drop, if it comes, within bounds.

"Of course, if war exports rise sharply they will absorb the increased production, but business does not want to be at the mercy of uncertain war demands. Continued building up of inventories through further forward buying would prolong the boom, but only defer the reckoning."

Effect of War

In connection with the war's effect on the foreign trade outlook, the survey said:

"It would be a mistake to assume that the British are easily surrendering their Latin-American markets, or even that the Germans are giving up without struggling to make deliveries through neutral countries, especially Italy.

"Great Britain continues to drive her textile production hard, and British sources declare the intention to give export trade priority over all but vital war industries, in order to obtain foreign exchange and to avert permanent loss of export markets."

Business Regains 1937 Peak Levels, Declares Service

There is every indication that fourth-quarter production, trade and profits will in most cases be the largest in a decade, and in some instances the best on record, says the United States Business Service.

Business has now regained the peak levels of 1937 after a rise of nearly 20 per cent in the past ten weeks, and the trend is still strongly upward. Even more encouraging than the pace of the upswing is its growing breadth.

Steel, machinery, and shipbuilding companies are at virtual capacity, and booked well ahead. Rail traffic is the heaviest since 1930, and large orders for new equipment are being placed by the carriers.

Building activity, stimulated by increasing industrial and utility construction, is making a better-than-seasonal showing.

Consumer lines are also responding vigorously. Textile and paper mills are close to capacity. Automobile output, while temporarily retarded by labor troubles, is expected to reach 1,250,000 units in the fourth quarter—the best final period on record. Both department store and rural sales are expanding and holiday trade this year is now expected to run 10 to 12 per cent larger than in 1938.

Yet despite the approach to near-boom conditions, there is evidence of a general desire to avoid the rampant bullishness and inventory excesses of 1936-37. Warnings are being sounded both by business and Government leaders against unwarranted price advances and too-rapid inventory inflation.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS NOVEMBER 10

Efficient — Yes, but always friendly and accommodating
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Canada's Gold Output At New Record High

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada's monthly gold production reached a new high record in August when 449,207 ounces, valued at $15,726,288, were produced, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Production in July totaled 440,065 ounces and in August, 1938, 416,317.

Production of gold in Canada during the first eight months of 1939 totaled 3,381,717 ounces compared with 3,056,072 in the corresponding period last year.

Self-Improvement Business Program Urged by Coonley

NEW YORK (AP)—Howard Coonley, President, National Association of Manufacturers, in a speech prepared for delivery before the State Chamber of Commerce, urged industry to make its foundations too strong to be "eaten" away by "those termites who seek to undermine it."

He put forward the following program:

"1. Self-improvement of business itself, with full acceptance by management of social responsibilities.

"2. Sound labor relations, with industry co-operating fully to achieve this goal.

"3. More tools to facilitate expansion and increase jobs.

"4. Increase purchasing power for the individual American which can only be arrived at through increased production.

"5. Thorough analysis of the whole tax problem and the promotion of sound economy in government.

"6. Industry . . . to foster a wide public understanding of the worth and manner of operation of the private enterprise system."

Retail Sales Up 9 to 16 P. C. Over '38 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores this week was a little larger than last week, and averaged between 9 and 16 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Regardless of weather conditions, which were comparatively unfavorable for shopping, retail trade volume expanded moderately in the week," the credit agency said.

"Ready-to-wear apparel showed the most substantial gains. In coat departments, fur-trimmed models sold more readily. Luxury items, such as jewelry and furs, continued to make an outstanding showing. Many cities reported that these lines, along with men's furnishings and apparel, were scoring the broadest advances over last year."

The agency reported "anticipatory buying" for fear of higher prices or scarcity of foods because of the European war was subsiding.

"Grocery lines, which had been subjected to a heavy wave of buying in September, are now feeling little in the way of 'investment purchasing,' the organization said. "Dealers detect instead, a tendency on the part of customers to make withdrawals from stocks already accumulated."

In wholesale markets, replacement needs of retailers were reflected in an increased volume of orders for immediate delivery, the agency asserted. In other respects, it added, there was "no significant change in the temper of wholesale buying."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Stock Exchange is worried by the continuance of the system of minimum prices introduced at the beginning of the war as what was then thought to be a temporary measure. For some time the gilt-edged market was completely frozen, since no one was willing to pay as much for the various securities on the list as the minimum price.

A thaw started on the reduction of bank rate to 3 per cent, and several long-dated gilt-edged stocks are now well above their minimum prices.

But recently the London Transport Board passed its final dividend payment for the finacial year ended June 30 last on its C Stock.

The minimum price previously fixed for this stock was 65, at which price the total distribuiton for last year of a 1½ per cent dividend gives a yield of only 2¼ per cent. This interest rate is completely out of line with market rates in general, yet so far the minimum price has not been reduced.

The market is therefore beginning to wonder whether the minimum price system, operated in a completely inelastic manner, is to be continued indefinitely.

Bank Rate Cut

This question is not merely of stock exchange interest, since it is related to the whole problem of the raising of loans by the government and the price and yield conditions under which such loans will be made.

The overwhelming weight of market opinion is that bank rate should be reduced to 2 per cent, that the minimum price system for securities should be operated in a flexible manner, individual security prices being adjusted to their own governing conditions, and that the government should raise loans at the cheapest possible price in as free a market as possible.

This is thought to be a much more satisfactory method than to attempt to fix rigid prices for existing securities at unreasonable levels and so force subscriptions to new loans.

That some co-ordination of economic policy is badly needed in England is recognized by the government, and an official advisory committee has been appointed, to co-ordinate the efforts of the supply ministry, the ministry of economic blockade, and in theory all domestic economic problems.

The Chairman of the committee is to be Lord Stamp, head of the London Midland and Scottish Railway. The committee reports to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But unfortunately it has no powers of its own, and no Minister is personally responsible to the Cabinet for the general economic policy of the country.

Group Criticized

This advisory committee has therefore been criticized in the House of Commons. Criticism is not directed against the actual appointees to the committee, but to its lack of authority. The appointment of Lord Stamp is considered a good one; the "Economist" had previously advanced his name, not for the post of advisor, but for membership of the War Cabinet as First Lord of the Treasury, a title now held by the Prime Minister.

Clearly the function of formulator of economic policy cannot satisfactorily be performed by the Chancellor, of the Exchequer, since his job is more that of financial watchdog and head of a department. In any case Sir John Simon, present Chancellor of the Exchequer, is not an economist, and his abilities lie in a different direction.

It is doubted therefore in the City whether the appointment of the economic advisory committee will go very far toward meeting the necessity of a central economic control. It is not a question of whether the government should or should not play a large part in the economic affairs of the country.

It seems certain that the government will be responsible for between half and two thirds of our economic activity, and the problem not yet solved is how to see that that responsibility is properly discharged.

Compulsory Insurance

It has been announced in Parliament that up to October 9 £8,750,000 had been received in premiums paid under the government's compulsory insurance scheme.

The premium is at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; the insurance is compulsory and must cover complete stocks of goods for sale or which enter into the production of goods for sale.

The 6 per cent was based upon expert opinion on the amount of damage which might be expected in this country in the first year of war.

So far of course there has been no damage, and the government has announced that one month's proportion of premiums paid for the initial period of three months should be made available as credits toward premiums which may become payable after Dec. 2. And it is quite possible that if there continue to be no air raids on this country, still further credits will be made out of premiums already paid toward future obligations.

The official unemployment returns for September (the day of count was Sept. 11) show an increase from August of 99,236 in the number of unemployed on the registers of the unemployment exchanges in Great Britain.

This produced an increase of 8½ per cent in the Economist index of unemployment which is corrected for seasonal variation.

The Ministry of Labor has discontinued publication of the total of persons in employment, but it is certain that the number will have fallen, through increase in unemployment and withdrawal of men to the fighting services.

Rise in Unemployment

The increase in unemployment is considerably greater than the figure quoted above, since this refers only to registered workers under the insurance schemes which do not cover clerical and professional workers with incomes exceeding £250 per annum. Among this latter group there have been heavy dismissals in many industries.

The official returns show that the worst hit trades were hotels, boarding houses, entertainments, sports, dressmaking and millinery, distributive trades tailoring, fishing and printnig.

Unemployment decreased in public works contracting, coal mining, shipbuilding, local government services, and many other occupations.

Taken by administrative divisions of the country, unemployment increased by a total of 125,801 in London, Eastern, Southern, South eastern, South western, Scotland, Northern and North western regions combined, and decreased by 26,565 in North Midlands, Midlands, North Eastern and Wales.

Business Inept in Properly Presenting Its Case, Is View

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some business men here in the Street are inclined, after nearly a year of the "Temporary" National Economic Committee's investigations have gone on the record, to think they are not such a bad thing after all. Of course the double standard of ethics is taken for granted in the hearings, with platonic ideals for business as opposed to mere commonsense standards for politics. The Committee's original task assigned by the President was the thinly veiled purpose of pinning on business the blame for the 1937-1938 recession. But the feeling is that since they have to testify anyway, business men might as well remember that a duty is always an opportunity, and seize the opportunity to put business' best foot foremost under the Committee's spotlights. The Committee only represents the most advanced form of publicly accepted economic folklore, and if business men can give the right answers in the right places, the feeling is they can partly correct the mythological picture in which they have been framed and in the sale of which politicians make a private political profit.

Oil Men Fare Pretty Well

The oil hearings are over, and more by luck than design the petroleum industry seems to have got off with a very good performance. The attacks on it came almost entirely, as might have been expected, from its own members, and the case for Federal regulation was furthered only to the extent that an industry which is rapidly squeezing out its excess retail outlets, built up in the boom growth of the automobile expansion era, might therefore seem in need of Federal regulation.

What appears to have happened in the oil industry is that in the last 20 years the demand for gasoline increased so fast that the producers and refiners of oil had not the capital to provide the retail outlets, and independent capital flocked in. Outlets became overbuilt, retail and wholesale margins tended to narrow, and among those able to survive were chiefly the so-called "majors." So the burden of the criticism seemed to be a call for Government interference and rule making to protect the independent operators, particularly in distribution, rather than to protect the public.

Investigations Galore

Thus the attacks looked toward something like the early build-up for the Robinson-Patman Act and subsequent Patman-sponsored legislation for the hobbling of the large chains. Its meaning was akin to that of the resale price maintenance laws enacted in some 40 states since the Miller-Tydings Act, or of the minimum mark-up laws of about 25 states patterned on the original grocers' NRA code.

The Wright-Patman of the oil industry is said to be the secretary of the National Oil Marketers' Association, a jobbers' body which has supported the Gillette bill for divorce of pipe lines, the Harrington bill for the divorce of marketing, and the current investigation. The jobbers were badly hurt by the setting up of the pool under the NRA to take up distress gasoline from independent refiners, a move which deprived jobbers of the chance of buying in a buyers' market and selling in a sellers' market.

Meantime the insurance companies here are worrying over the latest TNEC questionnaire. The Committee has at last found a really weak spot in the life insurance companies' armor and is obviously going to use it—the high cost of insurance and the low pay of agents—and it will hammer particularly on the "industrial" insurance end of the business and on unfavorable comparisons with Massachusetts and New York State savings bank life insurance.

Steel Industry Probe

The steel industry hearings, now under way, are evidently going to take about the same course as those on insurance, building, and oil. While no ulterior motive is behind the hearings of building a case for Federal control, as in insurance and oil, there is obviously a close connection between the present possibilities of finished steel price advance and the hearings. The committee found, naturally, that with only a dozen or so companies in the ore business quoted prices have been very steady. That sounds bad.

The basing point method of pricing will undoubtedly come in for more criticism; also personnel policies outside of U. S. Steel, which has befriended the C. I. O. Finished price policies, particularly on steel rails, will probably be attacked, and also integration, concentration of power, executive salaries and bonuses, etc.

There is some feeling here that these hearings ought to be taken by business as a first-class opportunity to state its case on many points without the cost of full-page ads. There is a growing feeling that business publicity in recent years has been incredibly poor.

It has been poor, for the most part, because it has been timid. Business men seem to have felt there was no alternative between the old-fashioned "public-be-damned" public relations policy and a timid "public-be-placated" policy as extreme in the other direction.

For example when Chairman Douglas of the SEC was putting the heat on the New York Stock Exchange, there were many weak spots in the logic and statistics marshalled by the Commission. The Exchange's old-time monthly bulletin furnished an excellent place to answer these. Instead the bulletin deteriorated into unreadable statistics because the Exchange was unwilling to have printed anything which would support the Exchange's arguments on numerous technical grounds involving short selling, specialists' operations, etc. The Exchange appeared to be too intimidated to state its case to the public.

Business Altruism

Again a large and well-known industrial trade association recently took large advertising space to make a strong anti-war appeal. The copy was hifalutin, altruistic in sound. Nowhere were business' selfish reasons stated—the loss of private initiative if we went to war, the impact of war and excess profits taxes. The political myth that social service and private purpose are incompatible in business was accepted at face.

Within recent weeks, informal conferences of steamship operators agreed, in presenting their case against the shipping clauses in the neutrality bill, to stay silent on the losses which they themselves would incur, and dwell only on the damage to the national economy.

A large national organization of industrialists recently hired a half hour of the most costly time on the air to broadcast its views about the war, and used only sixteen minutes—the copy having apparently been passed through so many "You daren't say that" men that 14 minutes were blue-pencilled out.

Last week W. Averell Harriman, Union Pacific chairman, made news in the Street by telling the New York Financial Advertisers' Association that "the qualities that make for success as a sound banker are so different from those that make for success in publicity that they are not apt to be combined in the same person."

Bankers Handicapped

Bankers, in fact, make the poorest publicity of any business group. Since they must be conservative to stay in business, they are usually either tongue-tied or given to old-fashioned economic idiom. Industrialists, who must be radical to stay in business, do better.

Among the businessmen who make the best copy, most are industrialists. They include Henry Ford and Edward Knudsen in the automobile industry; Eugene Grace in the steel business, and W. S. Farish and Axtel Byles in petroleum. In insurance the good man on verbal boxing is Equitable's Thomas I. Parkinson. One of the best pieces of institutional advertising in recent years was the four-column ad of the Hartford brothers opposing the Patman anti-chain store bill (H. R. 1.)

Laurels are generally given Wendel Willkie, however, by business and public relations men for the best one-man publicity job done by any businessman today. Mr. Willkie topped every TVA release with an answer, won reluctant praise from Congressional committees for his straightforward testimony, and surmounted such moves as being placed on the stand by the TVA investigating committee on the day before Thanksgiving, when few would read his testimony the next day.

He scored another point last week, in Street opinion, when he recently commented on the danger of witnesses being smeared by the Dies Committee. This was a clever capitalization of "liberal" resentment over committee treatment of witnesses, such as is considered fair when the witnesses are businessmen. It was a case of whose ox was gored.

Only $250,000,000 RFC Notes Allotted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that because investors asked for $3,619,000,000 of one per cent Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes in this week's financing and the RFC wanted to sell only $250,000,000, subscribers would be allotted 7½ per cent of what they asked, provided not less than $1,000 was given each subscriber.

N. Y. Central Plans Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York Central Railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to sell $9,000,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at par to finance the purchase of 4,000 freight cars and five Diesel switching locomotives.

National Gypsum Plans Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Gypsum Co., manufacturer of building materials, plans to spend $1,000,000 for expansion of its plant in the Bronx, New York City, with the partial proceeds of an issue of $5,000,000 in 3⅞ per cent bonds, it was reported.

The bonds, it was announced in financial circles, have been sold privately to a group of insurance companies and educational funds.

About $3,300,000 of the money is to be used for refunding outstanding 4½ per cent bonds and $500,500 for addition to working capital.

Headquarters are at Buffalo, with other plants at Savannah, Ga., Akron, Portsmouth, N. H., Mobile, Niles, Ohio, and York, Pa.

Juries Receive Facts in Broad Building Probe

WASHINGTON (AP)—Justice Department officials assembled evidence for grand juries in half a dozen cities in a building industry investigation which already has resulted in indictments at St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

Information is being placed before juries in Cleveland and San Francisco, and other data will be given to panels meeting in New York Nov. 6, and in Detroit on Nov. 14. Investigations also have been started in Chicago and Los Angeles.

Many Indicted

A Federal grand jury at St. Louis indicted William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, on a charge of conspiracy under the anti-trust laws. Three other union men also were named. At his home in Indianapolis, Mr. Hutcheson declined to comment until he had seen a copy of the indictment.

In Pittsburgh, a jury indicted 13 corporations and 45 individuals on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Federal Government. It was alleged that they conspired "to secure in advance" the awarding of contracts to a contractor selected by the Electrical Contractors Association of Pittsburgh.

The St. Louis charge grew out of a jurisdictional dispute between the carpenters' union and the nachinists' union, both affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, over installation of equipment at the Anheuser-Busch, Inc., brewing plant.

The indictment said Mr. Hutcheson and the other defendants conspired to coerce "an employer to violate a contract with one group of employees and to replace them with another group."

Rights Respected

Roscoe T. Steffen, an Assistant United States Attorney-General, said in St. Louis that the indictment in no way tested the right of labor to organize or to strike for any such purpose as shorter hours, higher wages or better working conditions.

George Mashank, Acting United States Attorney, said that the Pittsburgh indictment charged "fraud on the Government that may total $500,000."

One of those indicted was the Hale Electric Company which had been given the electrical contract for a new municipal hospital, partly financed with Federal funds.

Eleven other electrical contracting firms also were indicted, together with the contractors' association and three officials of the Pittsburgh Local of the Brotherhood of International Electrical Workers (AFL).

Pennsylvania Sells $30,000,000 in Notes

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania sold a $30,000,000 issue of tax anticipation notes to the National City Bank of New York at an interest rate of .399 of one per cent—announced as the lowest on record for state business.

The bank's bid was 100.615767, with a premium of $184,730, which brought the interest rate below the offerings of two other firms—Halsey, Stuart & Co., and the Mellon Securities Corp., Pittsburgh.

York Ice Raises Wages

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—J. H. Vogel, new general works manager of the York Ice Machinery Corporation, announced a 10 per cent increase in the hourly wage and a 40-hour week for employees in the corporation's plant at York, Pa. The increases and 40-hour week are provided in an agreement signed by the management and employee representatives.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Heads Coal Group

Continental by M. G., Ind.

C. C. Dickinson

Has assumed the duties of President of the National Coal Association. He is President of the Dickinson Fuel Company. He is also a director of the Kanawha Valley Bank and President of the John Q. Dickinson Company, which operates the Dickinson salt works at Malden, West Virginia.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Oct. 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent to 79.2 per cent of the 1926 average, during the fourth week of October, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline, continues the report, represents the second noticeable decrease since the sharp rise in commodity prices incident to the outbreak of war in Europe. Three of the 10 major commodity group indexes declined during the week; two remained unchanged; and five showed fractional advances. Except for the 1.2 per cent decline in the foods group, the changes in all cases were less than one-half per cent.

Lower average prices for farm products, China raw silk, and packer hides, more than offset price increases for Japan raw silk, Manila hemp, scrap steel, and anthracite and resulted in a fractional decrease of the raw materials group.

Sharp declines in market prices of grains, livestock and poultry, and eggs caused the farm products group index to drop 0.4 per cent.

	Oct. 28	Oct. 21	Aug. 26	% chgs. from Aug. 26 to Oct. 28
Commodity grps	1939	1939	1939	1939
All commodities	79.2	79.4	74.8	+ 5.9
Farm products	67.2	67.5	61.1	+10.0
Foods	72.3	73.2	66.7	+ 8.4
Hids & lea prds	105.5	105.4	92.6	+13.9
Textile products	75.2	74.8	67.4	+11.6
Fuel & lt matrls	74.6	74.6	73.2	+ 1.9
Mtls & metl prds	96.3	96.3	93.5	+ 3.0
Bldg materials	93.0	92.5	89.7	+ 3.7
Chemcls & drgs	77.9	78.0	74.2	+ 5.0
Hsfurnshg goods	89.3	89.2	87.0	+ 2.6
Miscellaneous	77.4	77.2	73.1	+ 5.9
Raw materials	72.1	72.2	66.2	+ 8.9
Semimanf articls	82.9	83.6	74.4	+11.4
Finished prodcts	82.5	82.8	79.3	+ 4.0
All commodities other than farm products	81.9	82.1	77.8	+ 5.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.2	84.1	80.4	+ 4.7

Aluminum Co. Break Up Aim Of Government

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government hailed a ruling by Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey in New York City as an important victory in its effort to dissolve the Aluminum Company of America.

The Justice Department announced that Judge Caffey had ruled that when the Government completed its case four months ago, the record contained "enough to warrant rendition by a jury of a verdict, which it would be improper to disturb" that a conspiracy to fix prices and control production existed among the Aluminum Company, Aluminum Limited and the British, French, Swiss and German aluminum companies.

Officials explained that the opinion established a basis for trying the Government's major contention—that the Aluminum Company of America constitutes a monopoly and should be dissolved.

Judge Caffey's opinion made it clear, the department said, that he would "not decide any of the ultimate issues in the case until the conclusions of the trial."

"His present opinion regarding the conspiracy finding," the statement said, "has the effect of making admissible a number of letters written by the foreign aluminum producers in furtherance of the conspiracy."

The department filed its suit against the Aluminum Company and 62 other defendants April 23, 1937.

The trial began more than a year later after delay caused by litigation over an effort to force trial of the suit in Pittsburgh, and a contention by Aluminum Limited, a Canadian corporation, that it was not subject to the United States Courts.

The trial has been in recess three months and will be resumed in New York Nov. 8.

The Government contends that American and foreign producers have fixed prices, and agreed upon a limitation of aluminum shipments to this country.

It also contends that the United States market was reserved entirely for the Aluminum Company of America while the rest of the world market was divided: Aluminium, Ltd., 28½ per cent! French company, 21 per cent; Swiss company, 15½ per cent; German companies, 20 per cent; and the British company, 15 per cent.

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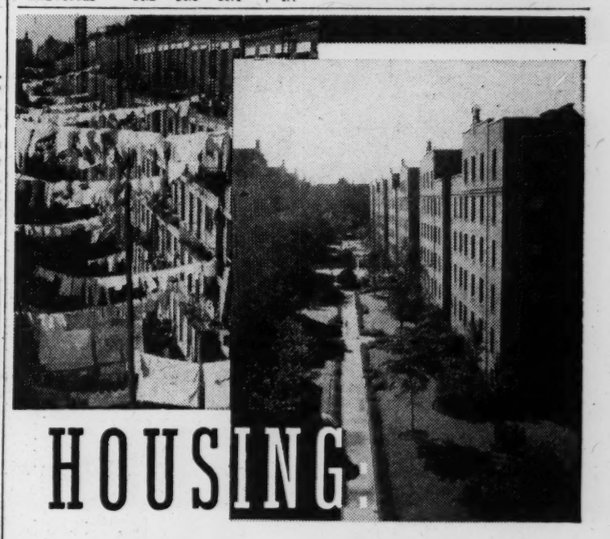
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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Prices of Hogs Lambs Higher; Steers Lower

Weekly Livestock Market Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There was a decided shift in the demand for fed steers and yearlings, favorable to good and choice medium weight and heavy bullocks, that have sold at a disadvantage in recent weeks.

Light yearlings finished the period weak to 25 cents lower, while comparable medium and heavy steers closed strong to 25 cents higher. Heifers lost 50 cents, cows fluctuated daily but closed about steady while bulls and vealers lost price ground.

Hogs advanced early in the week to $7, lost a part of the gain but finished 5-15 cents higher than late last week. Light yearling steers topped at $11.40, heavy bullocks $10.80. Fat lambs advanced 25-40 cents, closing at $9.75 down, against a peak of $9.35 at the low time Monday.

Steer Price React

Probably attracted by recent high price levels, a large number of yearling and light-weight steers were offered this week and prices reacted accordingly. Meanwhile, mand for heavy and medium weight steers broadened noticeably under the support of shippers, order buyers and local killers.

Aside from 1377 lb. heavies at $10.80, there was a sprinkling of 1400-1480 lb. bullocks at $10.25-10.75, with the bulk at $9-10. A liberal part of the long yearling and light steer quota brought $10.25-11 scaling 1050-1125 lbs.

The week's top of $11.40 went to a prime load of 945 lb. yearlings. Stockers and feeders declined 25-50 cents but demand was fairly broad at the downturn.

Most steer calves sold down from $11 to $9.25 and below, top $11.75. Western grass cows bulked at $6.25-6.35, bulls finished at $7 down, with vealers dull at $10.50 down.

Hoggs Advance

Abridged hog receipts early in the week forced aggressive buying at higher prices. Top held at $7 during the four days, however, and most good and choice 180-300 lb. offerings turned at $6.70-6.95. Well finished 160-200 lb. lights sold over a range of $6.50-6.90 during the four-day period. Packing sows bulked at $6-6.50. Shipping demand was moderate. Large packers bought more freely than a week or two earlier.

Fat lambs closed the period 25-40 cents higher than late last week after having sold downward from $9.35 Monday. City butchers paid $9.75 for best lambs late, while packers stopped at $9.65. Most of the week's supply of fat lambs turned at $9-9.50, feeders $8.50-9, and yearlings $7.50-8.15.

Expect Road Net In October to Be Best Since 1930

NEW YORK (AP)—The Wall Street Journal says net operating income of the nation's railroads as a group in October is expected to reach the highest level for any month since October, 1930.

Based on the heavy volume of revenue freight traffic which prevailed during the month, the publication estimates net operating income for October expanded to around the $100,000,000 level.

Net operating income is railway income after deduction of operating expenses, but before providing for fixed charges, such as interest.

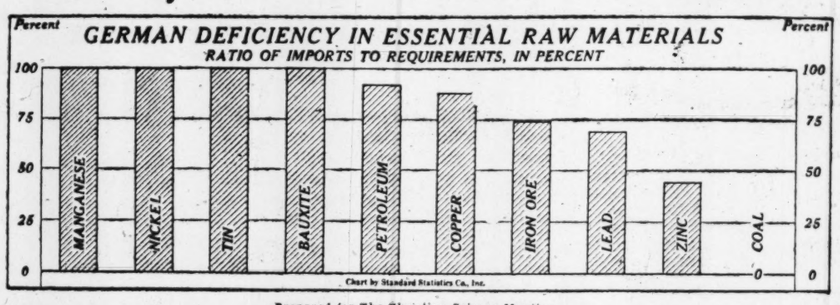
The previous peak since the October, 1930, total of well over $100,000,000 was reached in October, 1936, when net operating income for all roads reached an aggregate of $89,809,372. In September this year net operating income totaled $86,435,178.

On the basis of preliminary estimates, combined net income (after all charges) of all carriers in October aggregated close to $55,000,000, compared with a net income in the neighborhood of $40,000,000 in September, it was further estimated.

"This sharp recovery in the earnings of the railroads should put them in the black for the first 10 months of the year, wiping out entirely the deficit which accumulated in the first half," the publication said.

"In addition," it continued, "this improvement in earnings demonstrated over the past two months should enable the roads to be well in the black for the entire year. A net income for the year for all roads as a group would compare with a deficit after charges of $122,911,784 in 1938."

Germany Seen Deficient in Vital Minerals



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The German lack of certain minerals of vital importance in carrying on a long war is illustrated on the accompanying chart which shows the percentage of requirements which have had to be imported.

It will be noted that only in coal has Germany been self-sufficient, and as the war goes on this may no longer be the case in view of the proximity of the western front to the Ruhr and Saar, and the possibility of disruption of mining in the areas.

Wheat Prices Rise on Poor Outlook for U. S. Winter Crop

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—A doleful outlook or the 1940 United States winter wheat crop today had helped to lift Chicago prices to the highest level in six weeks and within a few cents of the best point since early in 1938.

No great wave of buying has been inspired by the southwestern hard wheat belt drought but prices have advanced, despite frequent setbacks, about 8 cents a bushel since October 9, the day wheat hit its war-time low. The war in Europe coupled with the worst fall crop news most grain men ever heard has offset a number of bearish market factors including the huge Canadian surplus and restricted European import demand.

Prices after nine weeks of war are about 17 cents higher than the day prior to the outbreak of hostilities and only about 2 cents below the war boom peak of Sept. 7. At 87½ cents a bushel before the start of trading today, December wheat was 23 cents higher than a year ago.

The next year crop prospect, emphasized by preliminary estimates of probable below normal winter wheat production, tends to offset the available surplus, U. S. supplies as of July 1 totaled 993,000,000 bushels, including carryover of 254,000,000 and a crop of 739,000,000. Estimated domestic disappearance for the year ended June 30, 1940, is 675,000,000. This would leave 318,000,000 bushels available for export and carryover. Grain traders estimate exports, which now are dependent on government subsidy because domestic prices are well above quotations in other parts of the world, may drop as low as 50,000,000 bushels, which would leave 268,000,000 bushels on June 30 next.

However, a winter crop the size indicated this week by private experts of around 400,000,000 bushels would be 150,000,000 bushels below the 1939 harvest and, if coupled with a no bigger than normal spring wheat crop, would result in elimination of surplus above normal "safe" carryover requirements by July, 1941.

N. E. Roads Defend Proposed Rate Cuts On L. C. L. Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two New England railroads defended their proposed sharp reductions for less-than-carload shipments in an effort to win back traffic loss to competing motor carriers.

In support of their proposal, the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central said in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission that their less-than-carload traffic had declined "to a virtual vanishing point" in parts of northern New England.

The ICC refused to allow the two railroads to make the reductions pending an investigation into their reasonableness. They would apply in both directions between Portland, Me., and 20 of the principal stations in Maine and between Boston and nine other stations on the Boston & Maine in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The rates were suspended by the ICC after protest had been filed by the New England Motor Rate Bureau, Inc., Eastern Motor Freight Conference, Inc., and the Commercial Vehicle Association of Maine.

The reductions, which would apply to practically all commodities, called for rates equal to 45 per cent of the present first-class or 90 per cent of the fourth-class rate. Door-to-door service would be provided for additional charge.

The two railroads said the rates "are no lower than is necessary to meet the class rates of truckmen," adding:

"Indeed, it is doubtful whether, taking rates and service into account, the suspended rates are low enough to recover a substantial volume of traffic."

The railroads called the proposed reductions "a conservative experiment" and said the necessity for any further reduction would be determined "in the light of actual experience with the reductions now proposed."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m — **Quotations to 11:50 a. m.**

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	4s '54-44	113.8	113.8	113.8
4	2¾s '47-45	107.6	107.6	107.6
4	2½s '53-49	103	103	103
10	2¾s '54-51	104.7	104.7	104.7
19	2¾s '60-55	104.11	104.8	104.8
3	2¾s '59-55	103.8	103.8	103.8
1	2¾s '65-60	103.4	103.4	103.4

Home Owners Loan

3	2¼s '44-42	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000		High	Low	11:50
16	Alleghany cv 5c '44	81	80½	81
3	Alleghany cv 5s 49	73¼	73	73¼
3	Allegheny 5s '50 ct	45	44½	44½
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
19	Am & For P5'2030	60¼	59½	59¼
28	AmIGChem 5¼s '49	102	102	102
24	Am T & T 5½s '43	109¾	109¾	109¾
13	Am T & T 3 s '46	106½	106	106½
8	Am T & T 3¼s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	107¾	107¼	107¼
2	Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
3	Arm Del 4s 55	98½	98½	98½
18	AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105⅝	105½
2	AT&SF 3½s '95 st	90¾	90⅝	90¾
3	AT&SF 4½s '48	103	103	103
5	A C Line cit 4s '52	68	68	68
5	A C Line 4½s '64	62¾	62¾	62¾
10	Atl Refin 3s '53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9	AtlAtlto cv 4½s '39	35	35	35
3	B&O rfg 4s '95ct	33	33	33
10	B&O 1st 5s '48	67	67	67
13	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	28½	28½	28½
5	B&O 5s'96P	28¼	28¼	28¼
7	B&O 5s'96P ct	28½	28½	28½
17	B&O cv 4½s'60	28½	28½	28½
22	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	20⅞	20¼	20¼
4	B&O SW 5s'50	20	19½	19½
4	B&O SW 4½s'50 ct	49¼	49½	49½
2	BellTPa 5s'48B	49	49	49
7	BellTPa 5s '65C	116	116	116
13	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	128¾	128¾	128¾
14	Beth Stl 3¼s'52	104½	104¼	104½
16	Beth Stl 3½s'60	110½	110¼	110¼
5	Beth Stl 3½s'65	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Bost & Me 5s'67	38¾	38¾	38¾
1	Bost & Me 5s '55	39¾	39¾	39¾
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10	Bkly Man Tr4½s'66	73⅜	73¼	73⅜
3	Bkly 2UnGas5s'47	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Bklyn U Gas 5s'57b	104	104	104
3	Can Sou 5s '62	87	87	87
5	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	102	102	102
4	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100	100	100
10	Can NatRy 4½s'66	99½	99½	99½
2	Cen New Eng 4s '61	40	40	40
5	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	107⅝	107½	107½
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	54⅞	54½	54⅞
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	ChmpP&P(Ill)4¾s'50	102½	102½	102½
2	C & O 3½s '96 D	98½	98½	98½
5	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98	98¼	98⅜
2	C & O rfg 3½s '63F	104½	104½	104½
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	CB&Q 1½s 1971	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18¼	18¼	18¼
4	Chic Gt West 4s '59	22½	22¼	22½
6	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8½	8⅝
6	CMSP&P ai5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
35	CM&SP 4¾s '89F	28¼	28	28
10	CM&SP 4½s '89E	28¼	28¼	28¼
3	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Chi&NW 4¼s 2037C	10	10	10
5	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s'60	65	65	65
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	91	91	91
5	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	90⅞	91
2	Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	107	107	107
15	CCC&StL 4½s'77	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
9	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	81	81	81
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	84½	84	84¼
18	Col&So 4½s '80	39	38⅞	39
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¼	103¼	103¼
14	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
20	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
58	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	123	122¾	122⅞
27	Con Edis 3¼s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8	Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107	107½
4	Consum Pw 3¼s'66	105¼	105	105
5	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102½	102	102
10	Del&Hd rfg 4s '43	66½	66⅜	66½
1	Del P&L 4¼s '69	104½	104½	104½
2	D&RG West 5s '78	7	7	7
9	Det Ed 1¼s '65	111½	111½	111½
2	Dul Miss&I 3½s '62	107	107	107
1	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	19½	19½	19½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
48	Erie Mfg 5s '67	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝
5	Erie Mfg 5s '75	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Firest T&R 3½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	Ft St Un Dep 4½s'41	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	74¾	74½	74½
2	Ga&Ala cn 5s '45	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	84	84	84
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98½	98½	98½
8	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	104	104	104
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105	105	105
12	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93¾	93½	93¾
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	93¾	93¾	93¾
4	Gulf St Utiv 3½s'69	106½	106½	106½
2	Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	97¼	97¼	97¼
11	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	38¾	38⅛	38⅛
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	47¼	47¼	47¼
2	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14	13¾	13¾
10	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	110½	110½	110½
7	Ill Cen 4s '53	49	49	49
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52	52	52
2	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	49¼	49¼	49¼
13	IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	53¾	53	53¼
5	IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63	49½	49½	49½
2	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107½	107¼	107¼
5	Interb R Tr 3s '32	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
5	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2	Interm R Tr 6s'52	29¼	29¼	29¼
1	Interb RTr rfd5s'66ct	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
4	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	69½	69½	69½
20	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	74	74	74
1	Int Paper 6s '55	92½	92½	92½
1	Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99¾	99½
16	Int T&T 4½s'52	45	44½	44½
50	Int T&T 5s '55	50	49⅞	49⅞
6	Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	2½	2	2
4	K C South 5s '50	68½	68½	68½
14	Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	49¼	49¼	49¼
2	L S & M S 3½s '97	82	82	82
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	32	32
1	Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	89¼	89¼	89¼
13	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20½	20½	20½
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18½	18⅜	18½
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	126	126	126
11	Loews 3½s '46	100½	100½	100½
5	Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108½	108½	108½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86½	86½	86½
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	125½	125½	125½
1	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	70	70	70
1	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	38	38	38
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
2	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100½	100	100
9	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	22	22¼	22¼
2	M-K-Tex ai 5s '67	10½	10½	10½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35	35	35
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	1 1/4	18	18
5	Mo Pac 5s '77F	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Mo Pac 5s '78G	16	16	16
5	Mo Pac 5s '81I	16	16	16
13	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¾	4½	4⅝
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	28	28	28
3	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¾	98½	98½
30	Mor&Essex3½s2000	46¼	45⅞	46
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	106¾	106½	106½
9	Natl Steel 3s'65	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
5	NJ Pow & Lt 4½s'60	109¼	109	109¼
1	N O Gt Nor 5s'83	77	77	77
4	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36	36	36
15	NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	66⅞	66⅞
23	NYC 4½s 2013 A	60	59⅜	59¾
2	NYC cn 4s'98	63½	63½	63½
7	NYC 3¾s'46	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
10	NYC cv 3¼s'52	67¼	67¼	67¼
45	NY Ch&StL 4½s'73	77½	77½	77½
20	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	68½	68¼	68½
45	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	60	59⅝	59⅝
6	NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105	105	105
1	NY Dock Co 4s'51	53½	53½	53½
2	NY Edis 3¼s'65	107	106½	107
10	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18¼	18¼
8	NY Trap 3¼s '57	110½	110¼	110½
3	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	Norf & W 4s '96	118	118	118
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Nor Pac 6s 2047	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
7	Nor Pac 4s '97	71½	71½	71½
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42½
6	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108	108	108
2	Ogden&LCha 4s '48	10½	10½	10½
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	105	105	105
5	OklahomaG&E 4s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	104¾	104½	104¾
4	Pac G&E 3¼s 1960	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110½	110½	110½
4	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	106½	106½	106½
5	Pen Co 4s '52 E	103½	103½	103½
2	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	106	106	106
13	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
5	Pen RR cn 4½s '80	117	116⅞	116⅞
6	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100⅜	100¼	100¼
20	Pen RR4½s deb '70	87⅛	87	87
6	Pen RR 4s '48	110¾	110¾	110¾
42	Pen RR 3½s '52	88¼	88	88
13	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	70	69	70
2	Pere Marq 4½s '80	65	65	65
9	Phelps Dodg 3½s '52	114	113⅞	113⅞
10	Phila Co 5s '67	105⅜	105⅛	105¼
2	Ph Rd C&I cv 6s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Ph Rd C&I 5s '53	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6	Phillips Pet 2s '48	112¼	112¼	112¼
1	PCC&StL 5s '70	105	105	105
43	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	80¾	80	80½
4	Por Ri AT 6s '42unst	42	41¾	42
40	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	173¼	171¼	173¼
1	Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	97¾	97¾	97¾
15	Republic Steel 5½s'54	109⅜	109¼	109¼
73	Repub Steel 4¼s'61	96	95⅝	95⅝
6	Repub Stl 4½s '56	96	95¼	96
1	Rutland Can 4s '49	11	11	11
10	St L S F 5s '50 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	St L SW 5s '52	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	San Ant Pub Svc4s'63	107¼	106¼	106¼
5	San Diego G&E 4s'65	109½	109½	109½
15	Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¼	9	9
3	Sea A L 5s '45 ct	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
9	Sea-AllPla 6s'35A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Sea All Pla 6s '35B ct	4	4	4
23	Shell Un 2½s '51	94¾	94½	94½
8	Simmons cv 4s '52	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Socony-Vac 3s '64	103	103	103
1	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108½	108½	108½
8	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	96	95⅞	96
3	Sou Pac 4½s '68	52¼	52	52¼
20	Sou Pac 4½s '81	52⅛	52	52⅛
19	So Pac 4½s '69	52	51¾	51¾
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	67¾	67¾	67¾
4	So Pac clt 4s '49	52	51⅞	51⅞
6	So Pac 4¼s Ore '77	54	53⅞	54⅛
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	77½	77½	77½
8	South Ry cn 5s '94	88	88	88
14	South Ry gen 4s '56	62	61¾	62
3	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105	105	105
26	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	107½	107½	107½
40	Tex Corp 3s 59	103¼	103¼	103¼
74	Third Ave 4s 5s '60	15¼	15	15
8	Third Ave 4s '60	50	49¾	50
21	Un Oil Cal 3s '59	101½	101	101
5	Un Pac 3½s '70	96½	96½	96½
4	Unit Drug 5s '53	76¼	76	76¼
1	US Gypsum 4s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Utah P & L 5s '44	101¼	101	101
1	Va El & Pow 3½c '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	10½	10½	10½
1	Walker H 4 s '45	103½	103½	103½
9	West Shore 4s 2361	53	53	53
6	Westch Lt 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
4	Westn Md 5½s '77A	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
3	Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	20¼	20¼	20¼
3	Western Un 5s'51	71	71	71
2	Western Un 5s'60	70	70	70
8	Western Un 4½s'50	66	66	66
1	Wh & L E 4s'49	112¼	112¼	112¼
6	Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	99	99	99
2	Wilson & Co 4s'55	103	103	103
16	Wis Cen 4s 49	18¼	18	18¼
1	Youngst S&T 4s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Youngst S&T 4s'48	111½	111½	111½

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s'45 A	13½	13½	13½
11	Antioquia 7s'45 B	13½	13½	13½
10	Antioquia 1st 7s'57	13½	13½	13½
9	Argentine 4s'72 Feb	72⅞	72¾	72¾
3	Argentine 4s'72 Ap	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
25	Argentine 4½s'56	93⅞	93½	93½
3	Argentine 4½s'71	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	Australia 4½s'55	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
5	Belgium 6½s'49	85	85	85
1	Belgium 6s'55	84¾	84¾	84¾
5	Brazil 8s'41	18	18	18
23	Brazil 8½s '26-57	15½	15½	15½
7	Brazil 6½s' '27-5 7	15½	15½	15½
23	Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	14	13⅞	13¾
4	Brisbane 5s'57	79	79	79
3	Buen A 3s'84	42	42	42
1	Call Pr&A 4¾s'43 '77	55¾	55¾	55¾
5	Canada 5s '52	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
11	Canada 4s '60	96¼	96	96
5	Canada 3s '67	84	84	84
3	Canada 3s '68	83	83	83
1	Chile Mtg 6½s '61 asd	10½	10½	10½
1	Chile MB 6s '62 asd	11	11	11
10	Chile 6s '60	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4	Chile 6s '61 Jan	15¼	15¼	15¼
5	Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
5	Chile 6s '61 Sept	15½	15½	15½
5	Colomb 6s '61 Pan	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
6	Copenhag 4½s '53	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
8	Cuba 4½s '77	54¾	54¾	54¾
2	Denmark 4½s '62	55½	55½	55½
1	Dom Rep 5s '42	70	70	70
2	Finland 6s '45	84	84	84
1	Frankfort 6½s '53	83½	83½	83½
1	French 7½s '41 unst	100	100	100
2	GtConElPJao 7s '44	82	81½	82
13	GtConElPJa p6½s'50	86	86	86
5	Itnl Pub Util 7s '52	55½	55½	55½
9	Italy 7s 1951	67	66	66
5	Japan 6½s'54	78	77⅞	78
1	Japan 5½s'65	63	63	63
1	Mexico 5s 61½s '54	13¼	13¼	13¼
5	Met Water 5½s'50	80	80	80
6	Milan City 6½s'52	52¼	52¼	52¼
5	Minas Ger 6½s'58	9	9	9
2	N Sou Wales 5s'57	78	78	78
2	N Sou Wales 5s'58	79½	79½	79½
37	Norway 6s'44	97⅞	97½	97½
3	Norway 4½s'65	81¼	81	81¼
6	Norway 4s'63	79½	79½	79½
1	Orient Dev 6s'53	55¾	55¾	55¾
3	Panama5s63A st asd	71½	71½	71½
25	Peru 1st 6s '60	87	87	87
11	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	Poland 4½s'63 asd	8	8	8
1	Poland 4½s'68 asd	8	8	8
4	Queensld 7s '41	98	98	98
1	Rio de Jan 8s '46	81¼	81¼	81½
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
5	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8	8	8
3	Sao Paulo St 7s '56	73¼	73¼	73¼
5	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1	Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	14½	14½	14½
4	Tokyo City 5s'52	39½	39½	39½
1	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
14	Urug a-j 3¾s 4s 4½s '79	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
2200	Aero Sup Mfg B	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	Air Investors	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Air Invest pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Alum Co Am	143	143	143
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	116¾	116¾	116¾

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Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

FERTILIZERS FREE DELIVERY
Everything to Keep Your Dog Contented and Happy
HUGHES SEED STORE
SEED—INSECTICIDES
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
116 SOUTH MIAMI AVE. PHONE 3-2121

Modern **CLEANERS and LAUNDRY**
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

W. M. Martin Electric Co.
Contractor-Dealer
Frigidaires—Ranges—Water Heaters—Wiring and Repairs
3462 Main Highway Coconut Grove
Phone 4-2925

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

Furniture
Modern Tropical Colonial
SHULL FURNITURE CO.
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment
763 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

WhiteSwan
BEAUTY SALON
Completely Modern Beauty Service
Soft water used exclusively
6814 Biscayne Blvd. Ph. 7-3522
Open evenings by appointment

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

LESTER'S
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOP
3414 Main Highway Coconut Grove, Fla.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. FIRST ST.
Also 1452 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MIAMI
(Continued)

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade
17 YEARS IN SAME LOCATION

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Storage Warehouse Co.
James L. Turner, Owner
MIAMI, FLA.
Moving Storing Shipping
251 S. W. 1st Court Ph. 2-1208

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

CUMING'S
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTING, BEAD STRINGING, ENGRAVING. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH STRAPS AND BRACELETS
MODERATELY PRICED
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
108 S. E. First St. Phone 3-4921
Sixteen years in Miami

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

BAUER'S
WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
31 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
New Address After Nov. 1
50 S. E. 1ST STREET

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

For electrical wiring, service and repairs, also General Electric ranges, refrigerators and all household appliances—see
NATE BAUER
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MIAMI
(Continued)

Cottage Inn
Opening 18th Season in Miami

1455 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Famous for Fine Food

LITTLE GREEN SHOP
64 E. 1st St. Phone 2-4692
DRESSES For JUNIOR MISS TEENAGE CHILDREN INFANTS
GIFTS FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"

LaSalle Beauty Shop
40 Years in Miami
214-215 Seybold Bldg. Phone 2-5687
Soft Water Used

Rapillard Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Phone 3-2487 815 S. W. 17th Ave.

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

KLINE'S
Food Center
3322 N. W. SECOND AVE.
Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

PALM TEA ROOM
1610 Lenox Ave., near Lincoln Road
Operating in Miami Beach Twenty Years
Phone 5-2603

Pierre
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3812

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
Redfern's Service Station
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9381

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida.
Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

PUBLIX MARKET
805 East Washington St.
Fine Foods
Puritan Meats
Phones 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

419 Main Street Phone 2707
THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Bendix Washer
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

PENNEY'S
welcomes readers of this paper to shop in their Sarasota store.
J. C. Penney Company

Wilbur Coon Shoes Vitality Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 7610 358 Main Street

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert service in every department of Beauty Culture. Beginning our sixth advertising season in the Monitor. We express our since gratitude for your good will and generous patronage.
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

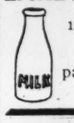
HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

INSURANCE
Protection Service
J. H. BENES
with
TAGGART INSURANCE CO.
A. G. McEACHERN, Owner
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Thea. Court
Phone 5979
Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Avenue North
Phone 5711
MRS. O. D. GILLILAND, Owner and Mgr.

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM



BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 LAKEVIEW AVE. SOUTH
Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

5c and 10c
Up to $1.00 Store
SLAP HAPPY, Inc.
522 9th Street North
Paints and Varnishes Phone 54-334

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

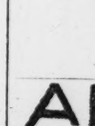
ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

WILLSON-CHASE
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE 1-1254 93 5TH AVE.



Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
808-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4394

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

WEST PALM BEACH

HATCH'S
is your
COMPLETE FASHION STORE

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE
TEL. 4511 ESTABLISHED 1923
Use the sun heat for your comfort and convenience

Solar Water Heater Co.
Original Builders of Solars in Florida
Circular on Request
John F. Lanier Manager
111 Lakeview Ave.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St Tel 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE. TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler-Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Remodeling
SALE
Nationally Known Men's and Women's Shoes Reduced!
BYCK'S
Temporary Location
221 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0905 8 PEACHTREE ST.

If your car requires
ETHEL GAS—
Save 40c on 10 gallons by using "Air Chief Gas"—Guaranteed to equal any Ethyl Gas
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE., N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA

Let Us Frame Your Picture

Wide selections to choose from
BINDER'S
117 PEACHTREE

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

Jos. N. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys
Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
117 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

MOYLE TRUNK & BAG CO.
Broughton at Whitaker St.
Buy lasting—useful gifts
Luggage and Leather Goods

BARRETT BEAUTY SHOPPE
GRADUATE BEAUTICIANS
Permanent Waving
Special Undine Wireless Permanent
141 BULL STREET Phone 6919

"RICHARDSON"

"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158 - 2-3159
Bull at Liberty Sts.

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store of Value First
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Marnez Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Three Perry Street, West
Telephone 4396

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

CALL
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

GREENSBORO

Clean, Sweet, and White! It's just come from the
DICK'S LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
PHONE 7101

European Local Classified

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND — Children and adults requiring individual attention welcomed: happy home, pleasant surroundings. H. VETTERLI, Oberaach, Thurgau.

TEACHERS

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alésia, 14e; professeur de violon, solfège; diplômée Conservatoire de Paris; élèves privés.

Europe

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(LEATHER GOODS)
Kalverstraat 86-90
Reisartikelen
Lederwaren
Plaids—Voetzakken

Banketbakkerij A. Dijkstra
AMSTELLAAN 5 TEL. 91461
Voor het a. s. St. Nicolaasfeest vindt U bij ons een ruime keuze in doozen borstplaat, marsepein en bonbons, zoowel van Droste, Ringers en Verkade, als van eigen fabrikaat.
Heerlijk gevuld speculaas en letterbanket
(CONFECTIONERY)

CH. DE LA ROSIÈRE
Violist Concertgebouworkest
Viool- en samenspelles
Amsterdam en Omstreken
Gerard Terborgstraat 28
(Violin Teacher)

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9 hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

BOEKHANDEL GERNER
Overtoom 340 Karel du Jardinstraat 78
Tel. 80147 Tel. 21758
Het boek is een mooi bezit. Denkt U hieraan met Sint Nicolaas?
(BOOKSELLERS)

J. H. JANSSEN
GOUD, ZILVER EN UURWERKEN
GERO- EN PLEETZILVER
1e Const. Huygensstr. 53-55
GOLD—SILVER—CLOCKWORK
Amsterdam Telef. 82328

THE HAGUE

G. van TOL
Gediplomeerd Schoenmaker
Shoemaker
MAAT SCHOENMAKER REPARATIEN
Anna van Burenstraat. 81 Telefoon 77 25 61

Voor St.-Nicolaas en Kerstmis
BOTER (BANKET) LETTERS
Dikke Speculaas
Weihnach stollen-Kerstbrood-en Kerstkransen (Banket)
den Blaauwen Gebr's. (Pastry Cooks)
Lubeckst: 39. Tel. 337436 den Haag

A. VAN EERTEN
BONTWERKER—FURRIER
JAC. GILLISSTRAAT 30. TEL. 550934
Atelier voor het vervaardigen van alle BONTWERKEN. Speciaal adres voor Mantels naar maat.

Juffrouw biedt zich aan voor de huishouding, kunnende koken en geheel op de hoogte van alle werkzaamheden. Liefst direct voorzien van schriftelyke en mondelinge getuigen.
Adres:
MEJ. A. C. DE GREEF
Hasseltschestraat 55 Tel. 556747
(Post as Housekeeper Wanted)

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

THE HAGUE
(Continued)

St.-Nic. Surprises voor Heeren Tweeds, Gabardines, Jassen, Dressing Gowns, Coin du feu's, Hoeden en Heerenmodes.
RINGENOLDUS
L. v. Meerdervoort, 49a den Haag
Tel. 33.05.79

Saint-Nicolaas en Kerstmis Geschenken
Baby kleertjes - Huishoudlinnen
Dames wollen ondergoed
Handschoenen, Sjawls, Kousen
Mevr: v. d. KAMP
Vlierboomstr. 495. Tel. 339547 Christmas Gifts

R. van KOOY
2de SWEELINCKSTRAAT 67. Tel. 334724
In Goud en Zilver en Horloges
Reparatie aan ANTIEKE Uurwerken
JEWELLER

ZUSTER J. B. W. PIETERS
Een in alle opzichten goed onderlegde en ervaren verpleegster biedt zich aan alle hulp en attentie te verleenen.
Zuster Pieters, v. Beverningkst. 211
Telefoon 55.52.64
Nurse able to give experienced care.

J. WESTERBEEK
Confectioner—Banketbakker—Kok
Voor St-Nic. en Kerstmis Geschenken
Fred: Hendriklaan 133 Tel. 55 12 04
L. van Meerdervoort 118 Tel. 33 60 42

MEJUFFROUW S. PINA
DRESSMAKER
Dameskleermaakster
Chasséstraat. 50
Telefoon 33 21 80

BRANDSTOFFENHANDEL
A. H. de ROO
Fahrenheitstraat 253
Telefoon 33 71 17 Giro 37 385
(Coal)

NORWAY

OSLO

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Parfumerie
Antoinette W. Nording
Established 1846
Birjerjarlsgatan 16
Hamngatan 12
Parfumerie Arona, Kungsgatan 13

Svenans
Stureplan Stockholm
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate, Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale
Royal Copenhagen China Work

Välj Eder Sko hos oss—en av Stockholms mest välsor-terade Skoaffärer
SKOMAN
HAMNGATAN 8
invid Norrmalmstorg
FOOTWEAR

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

BREDENBERG & CO. A. B.
Knitted Goods and Hosiery, Gloves, etc.
64 Drottninggatan Tel. 23 54 50
64a Hornsgatan " 40 87 25
16 Hamngatan " 20 02 38
7 Humlegårdsgatan " 62 41 50
29 Kungsgatan " 21 44 06
28 Götgatan " 43 98 24
1 Biblioteksgatan " 20 20 99

NORRLANDSGATAN 1
Tel. 10 58 35
All kinds of Swedish and foreign Chocolate, also our own make.

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg—och Kemikalieaffär
SIBYLLEGATAN 31. TEL. 612925, 623380
All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories.

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schelegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

C. Rolff & Co.
Koppar, Bleck, och Plåtslageri
COPPER and ELECTRO-PLATE
Fleminggatan 21 Tel. 533127, 502718

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Vorhang Industrie
AARAU
INNEN-DEKORATION
VORHANGSTOFFE
MÖBELSTOFFE
KLEINMÖBEL
M. Hundsinger-Buess
Tel. 2.23.29
Interior Decorating

M. Hurni
CORSETS
WÄSCHE - STRÜMPFE
Underwear—Stockings
RATHAUSGASSE 17

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

Hans Hassler & Co. A.G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken Linoleum
(Carpets)

BASEL

A. LIPPOLD
Radioapparate aller führenden Marken
Réparaturservice
SCHANZENSTRASSE 10—TEL. 41.242
(Wireless Sets)

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(Provisions)

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(Continued)

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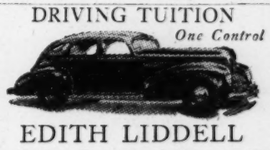
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(Continued)

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NEW ZEALAND

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(Continued)

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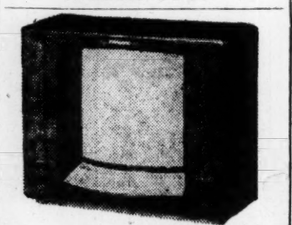

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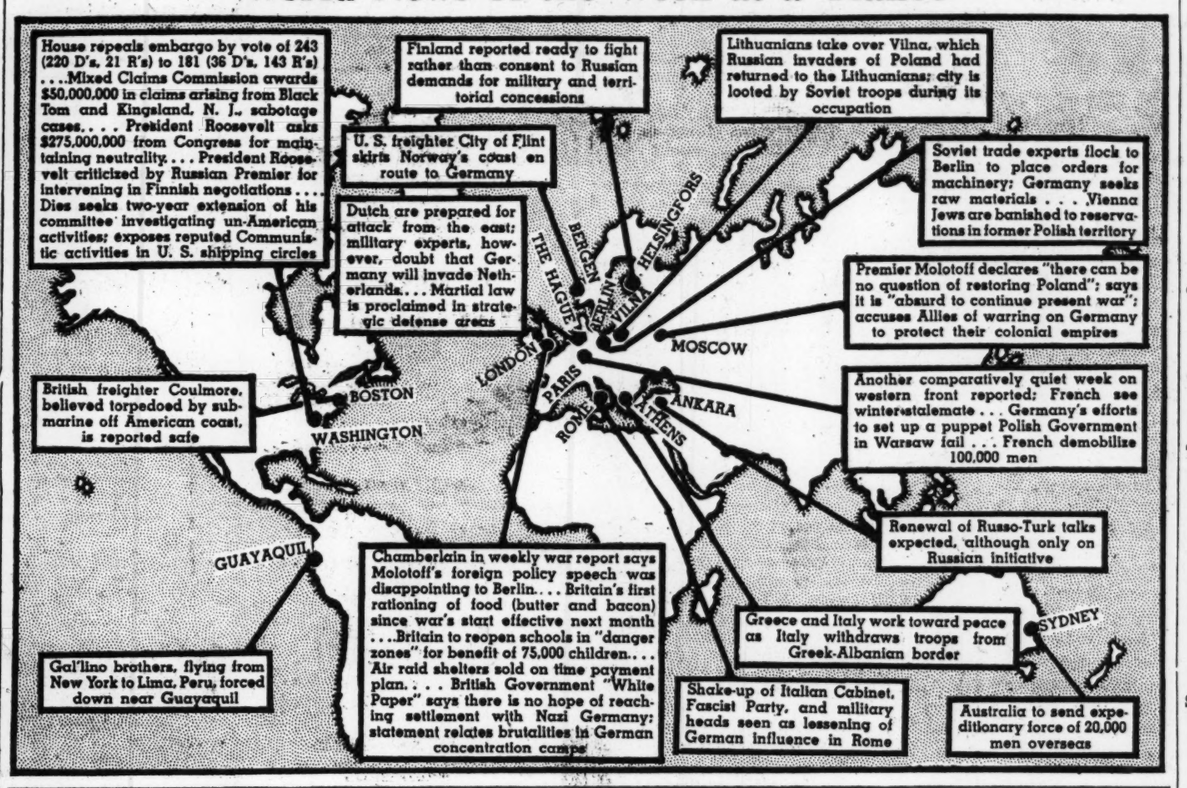
Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


House repeals embargo by vote of 243 (220 D's, 21 R's) to 181 (36 D's, 143 R's) . . . Mixed Claims Commission awards $50,000,000 in claims arising from Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J., sabotage cases. . . . President Roosevelt asks $275,000,000 from Congress for maintaining neutrality . . . President Roosevelt criticized by Russian Premier for intervening in Finnish negotiations . . . Dies seeks two-year extension of his committee investigating un-American activities; exposes reputed Communistic activities in U. S. shipping circles
Finland reported ready to fight rather than consent to Russian demands for military and territorial concessions
Lithuanians take over Vilna, which Russian invaders of Poland had returned to the Lithuanians; city is looted by Soviet troops during its occupation
U. S. freighter City of Flint skirts Norway's coast en route to Germany
Soviet trade experts flock to Berlin to place orders for machinery; Germany seeks raw materials . . . Vienna Jews are banished to reservations in former Polish territory
Dutch are prepared for attack from the east; military experts, however, doubt that Germany will invade Netherlands. . . . Martial law is proclaimed in strategic defense areas
Premier Molotoff declares "there can be no question of restoring Poland"; says it is "absurd to continue present war"; accuses Allies of warring on Germany to protect their colonial empires
British freighter Coulmore, believed torpedoed by submarine off American coast, is reported safe
Another comparatively quiet week on western front reported: French see winter stalemate . . . Germany's efforts to set up a puppet Polish Government in Warsaw fail . . . French demobilize 100,000 men
Renewal of Russo-Turk talks expected, although only on Russian initiative
Chamberlain in weekly war report says Molotoff's foreign policy speech was disappointing to Berlin. . . . Britain's first rationing of food (butter and bacon) since war's start effective next month . . . Britain to reopen schools in "danger zones" for benefit of 75,000 children. . . . Air raid shelters sold on time payment plan. . . . British Government "White Paper" says there is no hope of reaching settlement with Nazi Germany; statement relates brutalities in German concentration camps
Greece and Italy work toward peace as Italy withdraws troops from Greek-Albanian border
Gallino brothers, flying from New York to Lima, Peru, forced down near Guayaquil
Shake-up of Italian Cabinet. Fascist Party, and military heads seen as lessening of German influence in Rome
Australia to send expeditionary force of 20,000 men overseas
BOSTON
WASHINGTON
GUAYAQUIL
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
BERLIN
VILNA
BERGEN
THE HAGUE
HELSINGFORS
MOSCOW
ANKARA
ATHENS
SYDNEY

A Word a Day

Tortuous

Example: "He came prepared, not only to smite the Netherlanders in the open field, but to cope with them in *tortuous* policy" (Motley: "Dutch Republic").

Test: Underscore the synonym of the word italicized above:

crooked dangerous
troublesome legal
hurtful haphazard

Pronunciation: *tor'-tu-us* (o circumflex as in orb, first *u* quick-long as in unite, second clipped-short as in circus). In ordinary conversation the second syllable is sounded virtually *choo*.

Derivation and definition: This word, not to be confused with "torturous," is derived from the Latin *torquere*, "to twist," whence *tortuosus*, "crooked," which passed into the French as *tortueux*, which Cotgrave defined as "full of crookedness or crookings."

A tortuous path, then, is one which is literally full of twists or bends; and a tortuous policy—a figurative use—is one which is not straightforward; it is confusingly roundabout, circuitous, labyrinthine, devious, crooked.

A tortuous policy may indeed become quite torturous.

In Lighter Vein

Ensicklement

The hammer and sickle
Holds Soviet throngs;
To Hitler it looks more
Like hammer and tongs.

Sunbonnet Sue

An Amazing Document

The report that the judges were unable to read the signature of the successful architect for the new Dundee art college recalls the classic story relating to a medical man's prescription.

A patient used the prescription for years as a railway pass, twice as an invitation to a dance, once as an invitation to a society wedding, and later as a letter from his employer instructing the cashier to raise his salary. And in the evenings his daughter played it over on the piano!—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Minimum

General Lafayette once told of a young prince who came to see him on one of his trips to France during the American Revolution, and who wished to accompany him back to fight for the cause. Lafayette tried to discourage him by telling of the hardships of the soldiers and their frequent lack of food, to which the prince replied: "A man can get on with little. With an omelette and a dish of soup, he has enough."

Vocations

Aisle Signs

Handy with woodworking tools, a man makes little four-way signposts, similar to highway signs, for setting up in shops, department stores, and offices. They point the way to "Cashier," "Information," "Adjustment Service," or such other department or official as is desired.

Many stores and offices have taken the clever signs that tell customers where to go, being conveniently adapted to placement at cross aisles, store intersections, and corridors.—Mrs. C. M. L., Seattle.

Odds and Ends

Home in the Antarctic

The emperor penguin nests and rears its young during the long night of the Antarctic winter in a temperature that reaches 80 degrees below Fahrenheit and never gets above zero.

If It Were Snow

The world's record of rainfall observed in one day (24 hours) was 46.99 inches at Baguio, Philippine Islands, July 14-15, 1911.

Monitor Movie Guide

Kid Nightingale (Warner)—Comedy about a prize-fight manager, the ambitious singer whom he leads into the pugilistic ring, and the plan to build the newcomer into a popular champion. Walter Catlett is the manager; John Payne, the singer. Jane Wyman and Ed Brophy are in the cast.—Adults and young people.

On Your Toes (Warner)—Screening follows closely the 1936 musical. Zorina replaces Tamara Geva and Eddie Albert, Ray Bolger. "Small Hotel" used as theme song, but, alas, not sung. Alan Hale, Frank McHugh—Family.

The Roaring Twenties (Warner)—The "Little Caesar" business over again down to the last gang killing, with bootleg liquor, speakeasies, phony "front" operations, hi-jackings, and bombings, and with Jimmie Cagney doing one of those expertly slick, snarling, fist-slinging impersonations. Priscilla Lane. Humphrey Bogart, Gladys George, Jeffrey Lynn, Frank McHugh.—Adults.

Smashing the Money Ring (Warner)—Latest in the series of crime detection by the U. S. Treasury Department. Deals with uncovering the activities of a gang of counterfeiters. Donald Reagan, Eddie Foy, Jr., Margot Stevenson — Adults and mature young people.

Three Sons (RKO)—Edward Ellis and J. Edward Bromberg in another version of the story "Sweepings" — made a half dozen or so years ago with Lionel Barrymore and Gregory Ratoff in the same parts—about the founding and developing of a department store by a father who hoped that his children would carry on the business.—Adults and young persons.

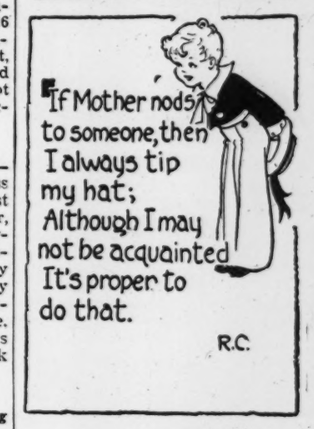
Above-Average Films

Family—"The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts."

Adults and Young People—"Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes."

Adults Only—"Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights."

Manly Manners



Party Fun

Connotations

If you wish to amuse and stimulate your guests at the same time, prepare a copy of the following list for each player, and arrange these objects around the room where each may be easily looked at:

List for each player.	Object displayed
Sewer of tares	Spool of thread
Mill on the Floss	Picture of mill lying on floss
One of nine	Pitcher
Story	Ball of yarn
Peace makers	Pair of scissors
Sweet sixteen	16 lumps of sugar
Horse fair	Dish of oats
One cause of the Revolution,	3 or 4 tacks on tea
Up to date	Calendar
White sea	White letter C
No go	Clock stopped
Full of airs	Hymn book
The house where the Colonel lived,	Corncob without kernels
City of Ireland (Eire)	Cork
Little bright eyes	New eyes without hooks
Going to be licked	Stamp
A tearful subject	Onion
The seasons	Pepper and salt

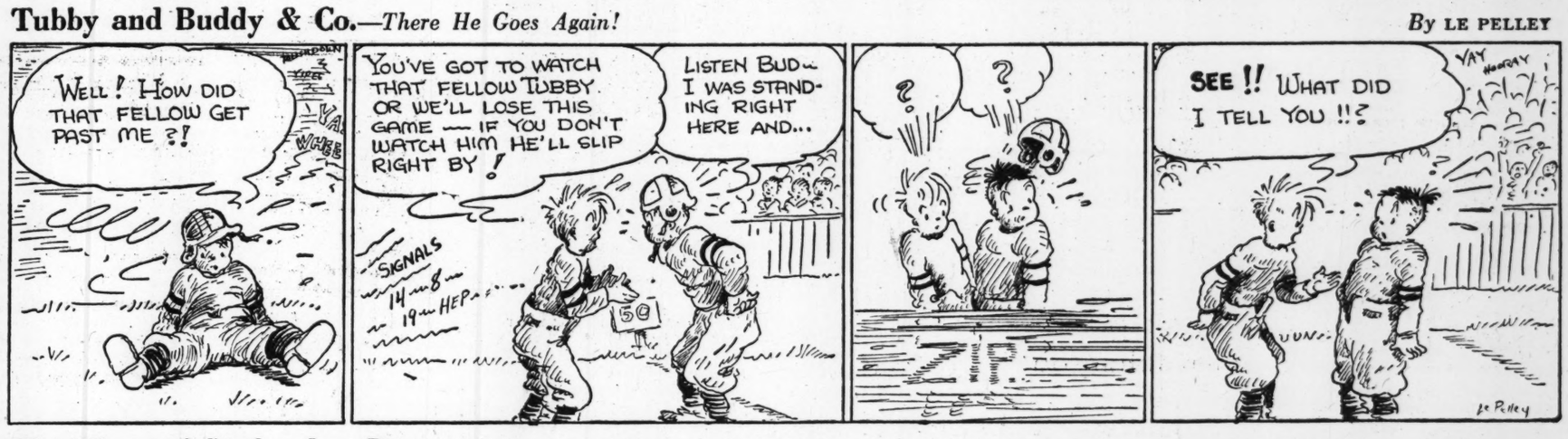
—Dorothy E. S., Boston.

A Verse for Today . . .

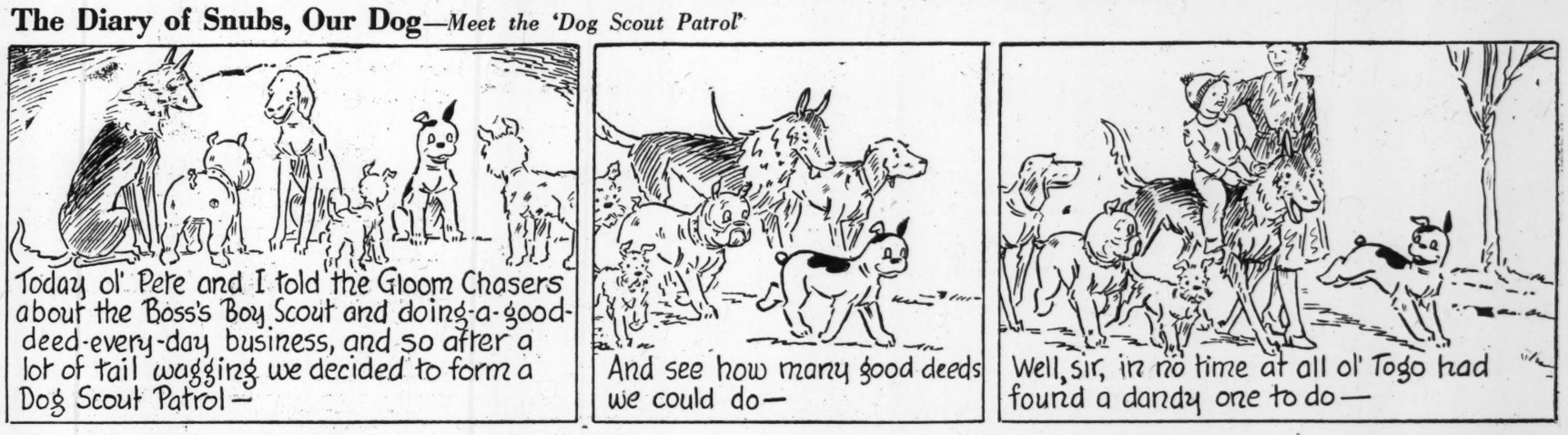
BLESSED are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.—MATT. 5:9.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There He Goes Again!*

By LE PELLEY


WELL! HOW DID THAT FELLOW GET PAST ME?!
YOU'VE GOT TO WATCH THAT FELLOW TUBBY OR WE'LL LOSE THIS GAME — IF YOU DON'T WATCH HIM HE'LL SLIP RIGHT BY!
LISTEN BUD — I WAS STANDING RIGHT HERE AND...
SEE!! WHAT DID I TELL YOU!!?
YAY HOORAY!
SIGNALS
14 — 8 —
19 — HEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Meet the 'Dog Scout Patrol'*


Today ol' Pete and I told the Gloom Chasers about the Boss's Boy Scout and doing-a-good-deed-every-day business, and so after a lot of tail wagging we decided to form a Dog Scout Patrol—
And see how many good deeds we could do—
Well, sir, in no time at all ol' Togo had found a dandy one to do—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fair and Warmer*

By THE HAGERS

"I'M SORRY WE BUMPED INTO YOU AND SPILLED YOUR RAIN. WHAT CAN I DO?"
"THE NATIVES TO THE WEST COMPLAIN FOR SEVEN MONTHS THEY'VE HAD NO RAIN."
AND THAT'S WHY I WAS ON MY WAY TO DROP A SHOWER THERE TODAY."
THEN CUMULUS A KIND HEART SHOWED: "I'LL HELP YOU GET ANOTHER LOAD."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rail and Highway Giants

Within recent months the contest between railroads and motor trucks in the United States has become a battle of Titans.

At first, say ten years or more ago, the competition of the highway carriers was rather like the buzzing of the people of Lilliput around the feet of Gulliver—perplexing and possibly threatening but scarcely organized. But when business depression threw the railroads flat on their backs, the motor carriers began apparently tying them down with a network of new and longer routes drawing away traffic. Every now and then the fling of a hand or foot of railroad legislative influence would tangle a lot of motor-truck operators in a snarl of onerous restrictions. At best the motor transport people felt themselves on the short end of the contest because of the traditional bigness of the railway giant, even though he might now be fighting a battle also against insolvency.

Now the whole struggle appears transferred to a Gulliver's land of Brobdingnag, where everything is on enormous scale. The little people of the motor world have found in the National Highway Users' Conference a voice comparable to that of the Association of American Railroads, which represents all the Class 1 steam lines. The conference has the financial backing of automobile manufacturers and petroleum interests and includes such groups as the American Trucking Association, National Association of Motor Bus Operators, American Automobile Association, the National Grange, and the Retailers' National Council.

Through such units the highway transportation industry has begun actively to defend itself in the public forum against the railroad charge that it is subsidized by taxation. A recent publication of the conference marshals extensive figures tending to prove that in the aggregate the motorist pays for his roads.

Last week a third giant entered the field, potential arbiter between the other two. Though government sometimes has been suspected by motor truckers of inclining to protect a railroad monopoly, the Department of Justice this time took the side of highway transport. It filed an anti-trust suit against the Association of American Railroads for a declaration of policy two years ago recommending that rail lines refuse to make joint rates with motor carriers for shipments outside their territories.

Some persuasive arguments will be arrayed, on both sides of this case. Railways might avert some further growth of long-distance heavy trucking if they would make joint rates. Yet a railroad may not extend its tracks to new towns without a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Should it extend its competitive area by trucking contracts?

Broader than this issue, and in some respects including it, is the long-pending question of what constitutes fair competition between the two types of carriers. The Wheeler-Truman bill, passed by the Senate last spring and waiting before the House of Representatives, would require an authoritative study of the relative economic fitness of rail, highway, and water carriers, so that each might find its proper sphere through equitable treatment. One of the best things the third giant could do would be to complete the enactment of this bill.

Sandbag Scenery

London has erected most of its sandbag ramparts in a strictly utilitarian frame of mind. The city has been conscientiously "sacked," as one Briton puts it, and pillaged of a great deal of its beauty, and, of course, no one is inclined to resent that; but, all the same, credit may go to those few proprietors whose motto, in protecting their premises, has been defense without defiance of the eye, who, with paint, or tarpaulin, or raffia, in a shade of green, have produced pleasing effects.

The idea, however, that has undoubtedly the greatest possibility comes from nature. For there are sandbags in Bond Street that are growing chickweed, and others, close to the Strand, are green with grass, of which the seeds have been blown from the counter of a nearby shop.

"What a London there would be," writes a Londoner to the Monitor, "if men were to aid nature here! A London that, by next Spring, with grassy banks and terraces to its streets, and with verdant bowers that were once no more than telephone booths, would show how green may grow a city."

Freedom for the Flint

The full story of the City of Flint may not be known for some time, but enough has been disclosed about her sudden release by Norway to write an additional exciting chapter in a history stranger than fiction. Whether the Norwegians were justified in freeing the Flint at Haugesund may be debated by the international lawyers who are still divided over the Russians' handling of her at Murmansk. And until there are more facts their debate may be as footless as the layman's. It is even possible that the Germans did not want to risk running the British blockade and took this way out.

Even now the future course of the ship is perilous and doubtful. But in this sea of uncertainty a few rocks stand out. Norway was not afraid to take resolute action. This attitude may have its effect in the whole tense situation in Scandinavia over Russian threats to Finland. And surely the entire experience must be discouraging to German hopes of bringing home many prizes out of the war at sea.

Insulation, Not Insurance

Repeal of the arms embargo will not take the United States into war, neither will re-establishment of cash-and-carry provisions insure America's peace. Arguments which lead people to assume American security against war rests wholly on legislation are as dangerous as mistaken legislation.

Actually, since repeal of the arms embargo results in placing arms and all other commodities sold to belligerents on a cash-and-carry basis, it provides a greater measure of insulation from war than was contained in the remnant of the 1937 law which embargoed arms shipments but allowed commodities to be sold and shipped to belligerents on credit and in American ships.

Yet even under the improved legislation now adopted Americans can ill afford to forget that constant vigilance is the price of peace as well as of liberty. As former Governor Landon has just said in an address at Shenandoah, Iowa, "We cannot just pass a law and have peace. It is not as simple as that. Our real fight will only begin once Congress has taken definite action." Mr. Landon added to his own words those spoken by President Roosevelt more than three years ago which stressed the importance of making certain that "the small decisions of each day do not lead toward war."

Many of these small decisions must be intrusted to experts in international affairs. Many others can be taken by individual citizens, especially where these concern the individual's thinking which, together with that of other citizens, makes up that imperious voice called public opinion. One such decision must be to refuse to be mesmerized into a false sense of security which would arise from the supposition that any neutrality legislation can provide an absolute guarantee against war.

Lotteries Feed on Publicity

Although Chicago was their headquarters, the fraudulent lotteries are being prosecuted in Boston largely because of the favorable record attorneys and investigators in this Federal district have made in handling such cases. Operations were flung across sixteen states. That the task of cleaning up what now appears to be a $20,000,000 swindle fell to Boston is a compliment to the local postal inspectors and the United States Attorney's staff.

Disclosures thus far made—and it should be remembered that those arrested for fraudulent practices have yet to have their day in court—raise the question whether amateur gamblers aren't becoming more gullible. Certainly, it would seem they are more so than in Casanova's time. When he proposed the famous Paris Lottery only the backing of the Royal Treasury sufficed to coax forth the peasant gold. But today, it appears, a bit of prettily watermarked paper, or the unauthorized use of a beloved humorist's name, suffices to garner the millions.

The merest wisp of logic tells us that even a so-called "legitimate lottery" (and Government agents assert there are precious few of those) is but a simple scheme to elicit the largest possible revenue at the least possible expense. Casanova told du Vernai the greatest cost was that of receiving the money.

Today, however, there is another expense. It lies in arranging—legitimately or otherwise—for a few big winners to be publicized. That expense, of course, lottery promoters list on their books under the heading of advertising.

The Bookshelf

War and After

"Phony" is an Americanism receiving international circulation as the war in Europe develops reluctantly. Labels are too easy to append to peace or war. Because this conflict has been fought more grimly in the chancelleries than in the air or on the field, many experienced observers conclude it is not being fought, as Reichsführer Hitler puts it, "in earnest."

An hour with THE WAR BEHIND THE WAR, by Frank P. Chambers (New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.75), ought to convince the reader that wars are never fought simply on the battlefield but may write as much of their history in ordinary ink. This is the story of the diplomatic and political and economic strategies of the warring nations in 1914-18. Significant is the observation it makes that the "home front" will be even more important in the wars after 1918 than it was in the World War itself. That should help to explain the strategy being pursued today, and the delay in putting on the sort of "show" that the more war-minded demand.

⁂

To an understanding of the unidealistic influences which have worked—together with some idealistic ones—to bring the world back to war, DEMOCRACY AND WORLD DOMINION, by Edwin D. Schoonmaker (New York: Smith. $3), contributes a critical analysis of the imperialism which has frequently stalked the world in democracy's clothing. The author, who is a Netherlander, has been mistaken by some reviewers for a German. The mistake tells something about his views as well as about his name. For him, imperialism is the only issue. Franco-American friendship is a myth. Economic security is the "ultimate reality." But the United States never has escaped the effects of imperialism, has taken a part in it and will not be able to shut its eyes to its implications in the future.

⁂

At this cue enter Livingston Hartley with OUR MAGINOT LINE (New York: Carrick and Evans. $2.75). And imperialism again puts in an appearance. But this time it wears the German uniform. "A Germany dominant in Europe and bent on world power would present a national problem more serious than any [the United States] has had to face in the past." The Atlantic Ocean is America's bulwark, and the helping of those Powers which have guarded this ocean in a way beneficial to the United States is Mr. Hartley's plan for looking after American interests.

⁂

America's obligations to world society are clear enough from a study of THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS, by Whitney H. Shepardson and William O. Scroggs, the latest volume in the series sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and published in New York by Harper ($3). These obligations are not simply toward other nations but rather toward the United States itself. This is a thoroughly documented history of a single year of American relations with sovereign neighbors. Completeness and objectivity, plus a readability rarely found in expert works, distinguish it.

⁂

Toward peace march the chapters in two other timely books. WAR WITHOUT VIOLENCE, by Krishnalal Shridharani (New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50), is another compelling study of the power of non-violence and the possibilities of its use in the Western world. This is the Gandhi doctrine that is so little understood even by high-minded and otherwise well-educated Westerners. It assumes that the decency in men will respond to the courage and self-sacrifice of non-violent resisters, and that mankind is possessed of sufficient courage to engage in this resistance. For many of us, war would be less of a test. Would non-violent resistance have stopped Hitler in Poland? But did violent resistance stop him? The theory has had notable success in the East and some less notable but significant successes in the West.

⁂

More within the grasp of the Western mentality is the idea of world federation as the alternative to world destruction. Oscar Newfang's WORLD FEDERATION, translated by Pierre Gault (New York: Barnes and Noble), looks toward the day when the peace which has reigned over forty-eight separate and in some respects sovereign states in America shall gather under its wing the sixty-odd separate states that now insist on bearing the burdens and the sorrows which the pride of completely sovereign nationhood imposes. The author cites the Soviet Union to discredit the notion that languages are a bar to such federation. The Soviet Union embraces 122 languages. The Swiss manage to get along with at least three. This book suggests what may be done with victory by nations far-sighted enough to prove that they deserve it.

C. W. M.

Humanity Gets a Break

North . . South . . East . . West

The Arkansaw Traveler

By Frank L. Perrin

Some years ago, in a little city in Wisconsin, at the home of his friend and mine, I learned to know Opie Read, then and always since many of us can remember, famous as a homely humorist of the American homespun type. He was a contemporary, during the years of this pilgrimage, of Mark Twain, Bill Nye, James Whitcomb Riley, "The Burlington Hawkeye Man," "The Danbury News Man," "M. Quad," George W. Peck, Eugene Field, and others of that free school whose graduates and undergraduates sometimes, even now, cause us to smile at their drollery and exaggerated philosophizings.

There is a distinction, as must be realized, between philosophers and philosophizers. But it must be conceded that the "funny man" without the seriousness of a philosopher discovers that fame is fleeting. There must be wisdom mixed with mirth. It is the seamy side of humanity that shows the warp and the woof. This is the side which exposed itself to Opie Read and to those for whom, in homely phrase and faithful fancied chronicles, he drew long remembered word pictures.

⁂

One need not plead guilty to the accusation that he clings inordinately to the belief that the heyday of American humor dawned and waned in the generations which produced Opie Read and his quite famous contemporaries, even if the thought is expressed that their successors in the school they established have not conspicuously defended or perpetuated the school's traditions. Perhaps we of today, even those who have survived the fading era of the eighties, would not be contented to sit by the hour and be entertained by reading the "Arkansaw Traveler," "Peck's Bad Boy," or "Forty Liars and Other Lies." It may be that the styles in humorous philosophic meanderings have changed, and that we, with all the others about us, have changed with them.

A few have, quite conscientiously and with stubborn persistence, attempted to carry on the traditions of the earlier school. There are humorists even in our day—the present. But entertainment has been given new vehicles. It has become stream-lined and inflated. The ephemeral radio waves waft it to those who listen, and punctuate it with suggestions or advice. The smile we intended as silent applause is halted by a challenge to be careful in choosing tomorrow's shaving soap, and a reminder that the dentist will get you if you don't watch out.

On the top book-shelves, almost out of reach, repose the almost forgotten books written by Opie Read and his contemporaries. Today, perhaps, because memory has been jogged, some of these will be taken down and read. But I imagine that it will be admitted, somewhat reluctantly, that their scintillating brilliancy has faded. The type and words, along with the crude wood-cut illustrations, are still there. Authors and artists have left their indelible marks upon the pages. Opper, Keppler, McDougal, the men with the funny, graphic pens and pencils, contributed their talents and their skill. But, for some unexplained reason, "A Kentucky Colonel" is not as funny as he seemed in 1889. "The Jucklins" of a later decade are more crude and not so entertaining. The "Waters of Caney Fork" have flowed on and become lost in the Gulf.

⁂

Tradition, and possibly fact, credits Opie Read with the oft-told golf joke written around the Southern soldier who is described as "going out in '61 and coming back in '65." Also one recalls Read's own experience related as he emerged from a "sand-trap." He announced that he had taken three strokes. "But we heard six," his companions insisted. "The other three," replied Opie, "were echoes."

The philosophy of the humorist, it is agreed, cannot be taught, bequeathed, or imposed. Americans have flattered themselves that their own appreciation of the qualities it interprets has perpetuated it and will continue to perpetuate it. Of this a reasonable doubt must be admitted. The artificial and the transitory seem too much to attract and satisfy us. The lamps in the reading room burn long enough and late enough. The dust accumulates on the books which seem hard to reach.

It might be interesting, simply as an experiment, to set the scene and re-enact an entertaining custom of years now gone. Let someone volunteer, for instance, to read aloud, while others listen, a few chapters from Opie Read's "I Remember," published nine years ago.

"All South Asks Is Equality"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your publication has always had the reputation of giving a very fair view on all questions, and it is because of this that we have hesitated to comment upon the article carried on the first page of your issue some time ago under title of "All South Asks is Equality With Other National Areas."

At the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in all of the cases affecting each of the territories, all interested parties were given a full opportunity to appear and make the best case possible in favor of their territories. Anyone and everyone who had anything to say about the railroad rate level within the South was fully represented and given full opportunity to have their say.

As the result the Commission decided that the South was a higher rated territory and fixed a level of rates considered proper for movement therein, also a scale to be added to such Southern scale for movements into and out of the South.

The offsetting factor to the South's nearness to raw materials is that after the official territory manufacturer goes long distances to get his raw materials he has a short outbound haul to the big consuming territory. The disadvantage of the Southern producer is that after he secures his raw material at his very door he has a long haul to the consuming market.

Is there any cause for hysteria or long-winded political speeches because of this situation? Is it not a natural situation?

Does it not indicate that the South is attempting to secure low rates through a plea upon sympathy?

Would it not be a fair question to ask why industry goes so far from the consuming market to erect its production plant?

Are such expenditures made without a most thorough engineering and economical survey?

Is it not a fair assumption that before such amounts of money were invested in establishing plants, it was determined that the advantages far offset the disadvantages, even under the then existing rail rate structure?

Those so-called "frontiers—where region meets region," are where the different transportation circumstances and conditions begin and end. They are not man-made; they are made because of the topography of the country which necessitates differing transportation costs.

C. E. NELSON, President
Mac Sim Bar Paper Company
Otsego, Mich.

Mirror of World Opinion

Tips and Wages

The "red caps" at the railway stations, who in most cases derive their income entirely from tips, present a particularly knotty problem for the consideration of [Wages and Hours] Administrator Andrews. He complains that the roads have, with few exceptions, tried to avoid complying with minimum-wage-rate requirements by compelling the "red caps" to account for tips and then deducting the tips from the guaranteed minimum wages.

Unless or until the tipping system is abolished, it seems only fair as well as logical that tips should be included in determining whether an employee is receiving a decent minimum wage. Such allowances have been made for waitresses.

In the case of the "red caps" a solution of the tipping problem might possibly be found in a system of definite charges for the carrying of baggage similar to that employed at baggage-checking stations. The amount of payments received and the amount of work performed could then be readily ascertained, and the roads' necessary contribution, if any, to the statutory minimum wage could be determined with a high degree of accuracy.—*Washington Post.*

Man Bites Dog

It's no longer news that [physical] science can take numberless devices, originally intended to serve the arts of peace, and make them serve the grim purposes of war. But here's a little story that is news:

A "sonic vibration" device, developed for signaling between submarines, is now being used to break up butterfat globules and so make milk more digestible for babies.—*New York World-Telegram.*

The Wide Horizon

Celestial Blackout

By Herbert Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Our moon, most friendly of celestial objects viewed from earth, staged a double black-out a few days ago which a handful of astronomers, journalists and radio men were privileged to witness from the cabin of a luxurious United Airlines mainliner. It was for every member of the party one of those thrills that come "once in a blue moon." We defeated fog and rain by climbing to 18,200 feet, most of the height through "soup" that almost hid the wing lights, breaking through just in time to capture the moon when her face was dirtiest.

"Once in a blue moon" isn't exactly true and perhaps I shouldn't have used the phrase at all. A blue moon has yet to be seen. Even speaking of "silvery light" is stretching things quite a bit, to benefit poets and song writers. Astronomical instruments tell us that moonlight is yellow—except, of course, during an eclipse, when it turns dull red. It seldom goes out entirely except behind clouds because even though the earth's shadow, through which the moon passes during eclipse time, is long and broad, earth's atmosphere bends or refracts a certain amount of light, allowing this to leak through even in the darkest part.

The eclipse was a beautiful sight above the clouds. Because it wasn't total the whole disk was never fully darkened, but at the climax of the event so much of the moon was shadowed that the rest shone like a super-brilliant star through the ice-covered windows of the plane. Then, as the shadow moved away, it was as though the moon became a powerful searchlight up above, bathing not only the plane but the banks of clouds below with a brilliance I had never seen before. No wonder the ancients called the moon "Queen of the Night."

In Africa one native tribe is known to worship the moon, just as the ancient Egyptians once bowed down to the sun. According to them the sun isn't as worthy of veneration because the moon performs the greater service in shining at night when its light is needed!

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Literature is full of legends, myths, and beliefs about the moon, most of them fanciful, but a great many possessing a grain of truth. Certain crops, for example, are believed to grow much more vigorously if planted in the light of the new moon. Researchers are even now investigating the possibility that some seedlings do thrive especially well under polarized light, and if this is true, since moonlight is largely polarized, it might account for the belief about beans and potatoes.

The man in the moon (a figure formed in the imagination by the appearance of dark spots on the surface) surely finds it rather warm when the sun beats down at 280 degrees Fahrenheit or more. And at night the temperature sometimes goes to 150 below. The reason for these drastic changes is the fact that the moon has no atmosphere.

As the chief actor in solar and lunar eclipses, the moon has always aroused fear in the minds of the uninitiated. That's why Columbus was able to impress the Indians with his power so effectively during a critical period when they held him captive and refused him food. He would take their moon away from them, he said. To prove it, that night he allegedly caused the face of the moon to be darkened in eclipse. It satisfied them and the Great Admiral was freed. Astronomers have been able to check back on that story and they find there actually was an eclipse in 1503 at the time given in the story.

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The mystery of how the moon was formed is perhaps fully as intriguing as how the earth was formed. Favored current theory has it that both were the result of tides on the sun, caused by the passage of a star cruising too close to our flaming orb. The earth was one of the minor gobs of molten matter sent hurtling off on its own, and the moon was another but very minor body, forever connected with the destinies of earth because it has not the power to maneuver off on its own and must bow to earth's superior gravity.

An opposing theory has it that the moon was thrown off by the earth eons ago and that it once was a continent in the Pacific Ocean. The circumstantial evidence given as proof of the "Wegener hypothesis" is the exercise every primary student in geography sees when he cuts out the continents and finds North and South America fit rather well into the western coastline of Europe and Africa, whence they are supposed to have migrated.

Lunar eclipses are actually much more rare than solar eclipses, but they have been witnessed by many more people because solar eclipses can be seen only in a very narrow band on the earth's surface, while lunar eclipses are visible to whole continents at a time. However, there won't be another lunar eclipse until March 13, 1941.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

The Federation of the World

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the southwind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunder-storm;
Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

—ALFRED TENNYSON (1809-1892) in "Locksley Hall," written in 1842.